

Arms Negotiator Is Reportedly Recalled by White House

By Patrick E. Tyler

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has recalled and is considering the replacement of its ambassador to conventional arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union and its East European allies because he has made unauthorized statements and has behaved erratically, according to informed government officials.

Richard F. Starr, a former assistant director of the conservative Hoover Institution at Stanford University, was expected at the White House on Tuesday to make an appeal to keep his job in a meeting with William P. Clark, who is President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser.

Mr. Starr could not immediately be reached for comment, but senior

administration officials acknowledged that he was in trouble and was likely to be replaced. The State Department's choice to replace Mr. Starr, they said, is Herbert S. Okun, who served in the administration of President Jimmy Carter as the State Department's representative to strategic nuclear arms talks.

In another personnel move affecting U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations, Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have submitted to the White House the name of a career Foreign Service officer, Roger Kirk, as their choice to become Mr. Rostow's deputy director.

Mr. Kirk would replace Robert T. Grey Jr., whose nomination to the deputy's post was abandoned

last week by the White House in the face of conservative opposition in the Senate led by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican.

Officials said efforts to remove Mr. Starr stem from a consensus in the State Department that his behavior over the past several months may have jeopardized the administration's credibility in negotiations to reduce conventional arms in Europe, formally known as Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks.

These negotiations, which have proceeded at a tedious pace for more than a decade, aim at reducing the array of tanks, artillery and non-nuclear missiles facing each other across the frontier between Western and Eastern Europe since the end of World War II.

Officials familiar with Mr.

Starr's reports from the Vienna talks said that in recent months he has exhibited an overriding concern about security. They said he has sought permission from the State Department to clothe his negotiating team in bulletproof undergarments and arm them with pistols to protect them from possible terrorist attacks.

He also has asked, according to the officials, for armored protection for the security detail assigned to him and has expressed concern that his quarters were vulnerable to a bazooka fire.

The officials said Mr. Starr has refused to eat in some East European embassies out of fear of being poisoned. There appeared to be no basis for Mr. Starr's worries, according to the officials, but one said Mr. Starr apparently had been very upset about the terrorist kid-

napping in Italy of U.S. Brigadier General James L. Dozier in December 1981.

Mr. Starr reportedly has also given several speeches abroad in recent months that were not cleared by his superiors. A number of statements made in these speeches reportedly caused problems for the State Department.

In another speech, Mr. Starr reportedly stated that there could be no conventional arms agreement with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact until an agreement is reached on intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Several conservative senators have reportedly expressed interest in Mr. Starr's case. One knowledgeable Senate staffer said Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican, sent an aide to investi-

gate Mr. Starr's performance in Vienna last month. After the aide returned, Senator Hatch decided not to oppose action against Mr. Starr, this staffer said, and privately reported that Mr. Starr represented "a national disaster."

The appointment of Mr. Kirk to the arms control agency would be likely to run into opposition from Senate conservatives. They want to place a conservative Republican under Mr. Rostow to coordinate arms control policy with a sensitivity for domestic politics, according to a Senate Republican aide.

The Senate aide and other officials said the White House also is considering several defeated Republican congressmen for the post, including Robert W. Daniel Jr. of Virginia, Robert K. Dornan of California and David F. Emery of Maine.

WORLD BRIEFS

Afghans Said to Kidnap Russians

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Afghan insurgents have kidnapped more than a dozen Soviet nationals, including several civilian advisers to the regime of President Babrak Karmal, from a bazaar in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif, on the Afghan-Soviet border, a Western diplomatic source reported Tuesday.

The source quoted a diplomatic report from Kabul as saying that the abductions took place last week and involved "12 to 14 Russians," including two women. However, the informant did not have the names or official status of the victims, whose abduction caused "turmoil" in the city. The source added that there was still no word on the fate of the victims.

Kabul radio said Tuesday that a severe earthquake last month killed 515 persons, injured about 3,000 and destroyed thousands of houses in Afghanistan's northern province of Baghlan. The radio, monitored in Islamabad, Pakistan, by Reuters, said the Dec. 16 earthquake also killed more than 20,000 cattle.

France, Spain Pledge Closer Ties

PARIS (Reuters) — France and Spain, both under Socialist governments, pledged Tuesday to foster a new era of close relations despite the continuing friction over Spain's entry into the European Community.

A meeting between Foreign Minister Fernando Morán of Spain and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was the first high-level contact between France and the new Spanish government. The meeting was aimed at breaking through long-standing disputes mainly over EC issues and Basque terrorism and to map out new areas for joint action.

Mr. Morán said there had been many areas in which the two countries agreed, including policy in Latin America, the Middle East, the developing world and human rights. Mr. Cheysson said the two countries shared common ambitions that went far beyond their conflicts and disputes.

N.Y. Prisoners Release Hostages

OSSINING, New York (AP) — Rebellious prison inmates released their 17 hostages unharmed Tuesday after a 53-hour siege at the Ossining Correctional Facility, and state correction officials vowed that prison conditions would soon be improved.

The siege at the prison began winding down Monday after local television stations broadcast a list of 10 points of agreement the inmates said they had reached in negotiations with officials.

Corrections Commissioner Thomas Coughlin said recreation schedules would be made more reasonable and that rules concerning packages would change.

For the Record

DETROIT (UPI) — A United Airlines DC-8 cargo plane crashed in flames on takeoff Tuesday at Metropolitan Airport, killing all three crew members, but its radioactive cargo was recovered, authorities said. A Wayne County spokesman said firefighters found the container, carrying the 21 pounds (9.5 kilograms) of radioactive material in the tail section. Officials said there was no danger from radioactivity.

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta (AP) — Army Captain Thomas Sankara, 35, has been named prime minister of Upper Volta by an extraordinary meeting of the ruling Council of Public Salvation, authorized sources announced Tuesday. The council has run the country since the military coup d'état last Nov. 7, in which Colonel Saye Zerbo was overthrown.

VIENNA (UPI) — Werner Ploier, an actor and theater producer, was sentenced to two years in jail Tuesday for hiring three men to beat up the star of the stage show "Evita" so his girlfriend could take over the role. Isabel Weicken, the star, was attacked outside her home last March 12.

Habib and Begin to Meet On Impasse Over Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, but is not a member of its executive committee.

They identified the delegate as Mohammed Milhem, who was dismissed by Israel nearly three years ago as mayor of Halhul in the occupied West Bank and now lives in Amman, Jordan.

The mission was set up by the Arab summit in Fez in September to present a Middle East peace plan to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Its visit to London was called off, however, because of Britain's refusal to accept the inclusion of a PLO delegate.

The dispute over Palestinian rep-

resentation forced Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain to cancel a planned tour of Gulf countries this month and strained British-Arab relations.

Palestinian sources in Rabat said Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, has accepted the compromise.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that Mr. Arafat arrived in Moscow Tuesday evening for "a short business visit."

Before leaving Amman after two days of talks with King Hussein of Jordan, Mr. Arafat said he would meet with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, on "current international efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East."

Reagan, Angered by News Leaks, Orders New Controls on His Staff

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, complaining that news leaks were disrupting the decision-making process on the budget and other matters, has directed that White House staff members obtain clearance before discussing certain matters with the press.

"I've had it up to my knickers with these leaks," Mr. Reagan was reported to have told aides Monday. His comment was disclosed by David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications.

Under a new set of "guidelines for press coordination," Mr. Gergen's office is to designate a small number of White House aides to answer questions on specific subjects. Staff members not designated must receive clearance from his office before answering questions on those subjects.

Mr. Gergen said that Mr. Reagan had become upset because of "free-lancing" by various staff members in giving "misleading and inaccurate" accounts of the budget and other matters to the press. He said it was "appalling" for participants in sensitive budget meetings to discuss the contents of those meetings with representatives of the news media.

"The president has the right to conduct business and make decisions in something other than a fishbowl," Mr. Gergen said.

The guidelines were issued by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, who was caught Monday in some embar-

assing publicity over an unauthorized disclosure of his own.

In an interview with the Dallas Morning News, published Sunday, Mr. Baker was quoted as suggesting strongly that Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan ought to resign. A special prosecutor cleared Mr. Donovan last year of charges that he had engaged in illegal labor practices as a businessman.

"Ray Donovan shouldn't be there," he was quoted as saying. "What's he thinking about? He's got his good name now. He's vindicated."

Sofia May Free Turkish Suspect

The Associated Press

VIENNA — A Turk implicated in the shooting of Pope John Paul II may be freed by authorities in Sofia because Italian authorities have presented no evidence that he was involved in the attack. The Bulgarian news agency BTA reported Tuesday.

The agency published a letter from Bulgaria's chief prosecutor, Kostadin Lyutov, to Clelio Darida, Italy's minister of justice, saying that Bekir Celenk, who has been accused in press reports of offering \$1.25 million to have the pope killed, could be released within a month.

Mr. Lyutov also invited the Italian magistrate investigating the case to come to Bulgaria to question Mr. Celenk.

Scotland Offers New 'Quickie' Postal Divorce

LONDON — Do-it-yourself "quickie" divorces by mail went into effect Tuesday in Scotland.

They cost £40 (about \$63) and take about two months to become final compared with regular proceedings which could cost about £250 and take nine months.

The new system, which does not involve lawyers, will apply to undefended actions on the grounds of separation for five years, or for two years with the consent of both partners.

It excludes actions involving children under 16, financial claims, mental illness or any court proceedings already underway that might end a marriage.

The Selling Of Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

arms talks are not being taken seriously by the administration," an official said. "The major Soviet propaganda drive is going to be in Europe and we have to meet it there."

Some officials contend that in the public relations duel, the administration is hampered by the secrecy of the arms talks and its sense of timing in the actual bargaining.

In the medium-range missile talks, one alternative proposal has reportedly been attempted already, although the administration has not publicized it.

The basic U.S. proposal was the "zero option," that is, the withdrawal and dismantling of about 600 Soviet medium-range missiles and cancellation of U.S. plans to deploy 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles.

But in September, diplomatic sources disclosed that the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, had informally suggested to the Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky, on a proposal that would give each side some missiles, fewer than 160, and equality of destructive power. By one account, the United States would get more launchers to match off the greater destructive power of the three warheads on Soviet SS-20 missiles.

These sources said that when the package was relayed to the two capitals, Moscow rejected it out of hand and Washington objected to portions of it but not all of it. The experts warn that too many public relations disclosures destroy confidence in the actual negotiations.

"We're watching now to see how much the Soviets go public with things," said a high official. "It's a bad sign if they do it too much, because that will mean the talks are going to be a lot less serious."

Iran May Confiscate Property of Exiles

LONDON — The Iranian parliament passed a law Tuesday allowing the confiscation of Iranian exiles' property, Tehran Radio said.

The law said that exiles should report to the prosecutor's office within two months. After that deadline the government will sell or rent out properties belonging to the exiles, the radio said.

East Germany Denies Honecker Was Target Of Assassination Bid

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — East Germany denied Tuesday a West German magazine's assertion that Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, was the target of a New Year's Eve assassination attempt, but in its denial confirmed details of the original account.

The West German weekly Stern reported Tuesday that Paul Essling, a 41-year-old heating engineer disgraced by the Communist leadership's opulent lifestyles, tried to kill Mr. Honecker as his motorcade was traveling through the village of Klosterfelde north of Berlin.

With photos of Mr. Essling and in considerable detail, Stern reported that he drove wildly through the convoy in his own Lada 1300, trying to reach the Communist Party chief's Citroën. But, the weekly said, he was forced to the side of the road by security guards.

Stern said Mr. Essling opened fire on the guards, wounding one of them severely in the lungs. He was reported to have killed himself with his World War II revolver when cornered by other guards armed with AK-47 assault rifles.

In a terse item, the state-run news agency, ADN, said: "The press office of the Interior Ministry denies false reports of Western agencies and press concerning a traffic incident on Dec. 31, 1982, in Klosterfelde."

Nothing in the ADN account specifically contradicted the Stern version, which said that Mr. Ess-

ling, an overbearing and authoritarian figure, had drunk some champagne before trying to shoot the Communist leader.

The ADN account was surprising in its admission that it was possible under the closely regimented East German government, for a driver to be carrying a revolver and to fire at police.

The 70-year-old Mr. Honecker appeared well on East German television Monday night at a New Year's reception for diplomats. He attended last week's Warsaw Pact summit in Prague.

Those meeting here included the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, and the defense ministers from East Germany, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, according to the official CTK news agency. General Martin Dzur represented Czechoslovakia, and Poland was represented by a deputy to General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The news agency said the meeting was attended by Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact's armed forces, and General Anatoly Gribkov, his chief of staff. The report gave no details of the agenda.

Last week, during the semiannual meeting of the Warsaw Pact political committee, the alliance offered to sign a document with NATO pledging that neither side would launch an attack with conventional or nuclear weapons.

For Egyptians, Love Comes After Marriage

But Some Dare to Break Ancient Taboos by Choosing Own Mates

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Hassan Rasmi was stopped near his home the other day by a young man with whom he had a nodding acquaintance.

"Excuse me," the man said, coming right to the point. "I have seen your sister, and I would like to marry her."

Mr. Rasmi's 18-year-old sister, Sahar, had never seen her suitor. 25-year-old Fuad Hakki, but that was not important. He was from a good family, he was pious, did not drink and, a college graduate, he earned a respectable salary, the equivalent of \$200 a month.

Mr. Rasmi quickly agreed to arrange an appointment with his sister. Three days later Mr. Hakki knocked on the door of the Rasmi home. He wore a gray business suit. Coffee was served, and the parents quizzed the suitor about his job, his salary, his personal habits. The suitor in turn quizzed Miss Rasmi about her friends, her interests, her attitude toward having children. He looked pleased when

she said she would rather be a housewife than a career woman.

Finally, Mr. Hakki said, "This is very good coffee," a code phrase meaning that the meeting had gone well and that, yes, he did want to marry Miss Rasmi. The young couple recited a verse from the Koran, a ritual known as *fatikh*, in which the woman promises to consider no other marriage proposal, and a wedding date was set for late next year.

During the year of courtship, Miss Rasmi and Mr. Hakki will meet only in the presence of family members.

They will not go to movies or parties together. They will not hold hands or share any moments of intimacy. Should the two engage in any premarital sexual activity — a rare thing in Egypt — chances are that Mr. Hakki would promptly sever his relationship with Miss Rasmi, considering her immoral and unworthy of marriage.

"I remember holding hands with my fiancé in Cairo in the '60s," Nayra Atiya, an American author who married an Egyptian, said, "and people would come up and say, 'You shouldn't do that. Remember where you are. This is Egypt.'"

Zenib Hosni, a university professor, said: "If you do slip off alone with a boy you care for, you feel tremendous guilt, because you know it is wrong, even if you are only talking. You live with the fear that you'll be caught. To fall in love in Egypt subjects you to a great deal of pressure."

Indeed, in a conservative, Islamic and sexually segregated society such as Egypt's, where the television series "Dallas" and "Love Boat" have recently been banned as immoral, there are few places where love can bloom and fewer places still where lovers can go. Love denied is the pain that many young Egyptians must silently suffer.

"In my village I've known women who have gotten married with tears in their eyes," a male Egyptian doctor said. "They are marrying one man and they love another."

but they never had the possibility of making their feelings known to anyone other than themselves.

Increasingly, educated and economically secure urban Egyptians are breaking with tradition and choosing their own spouses, although most marriages are still arranged, often matching the children of brothers. In those cases, the bride is only a bystander in the negotiations for her future.

Because the family is the central unit in Egyptian society, it is assumed that everyone will take a spouse soon after reaching marriage age — about 16 for a girl and 21 for a man. People who do not marry are viewed with suspicion and unmarried adults often continue to live with their families. For a single man, living alone would be unusual; for a woman, unthinkable.

"My brother-in-law is 28, and he was getting very panicky to be still single," an Egyptian novelist said. "So he went to his mother the other day and said, 'I want to get married.' His mother got a photograph of an unmarried younger woman who lives nearby. A meeting was set up. He said he liked the coffee and as soon as he can afford an apartment and the furnishings, they will be married."

Marriage is a civil contract here rather than a religious sacrament. Written into the contract are the precise size of the *mahr*, or bride payment, perhaps \$2,000 for a man of average means, and how much the groom will pay in the event of divorce.

Popular television shows and novels promote the idea that love should precede marriage, as in the West, although the opposite usually happens. Many Egyptians say that the love that takes root after marriage has a more solid foundation than the starry-eyed crush that often leads to marriage in the United States and Europe.

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INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK an international development financing institution

announces that it will hold an International Architectural Competition for the architectural design of the proposed Headquarters Building for the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Research and Training Institute to be built in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

All interested Architectural and Engineering Firms should submit the following prequalification details by the 12 Rabial Thani 1403H, corresponding to 26 January 1983:

- Title of Architectural Firm, Address, Telex Number, Names and Qualifications of Principals; together with similar information for any associated firms required to offer the complete Architectural, Structural, Building services, Landscaping and external works design for the complex.
- Details of a maximum of five similar buildings which the Firm has designed within the last ten years, to include:
 - Name of the Project, Name of the Client, prizes and commendations, if any.
 - Period of Design, Period of Construction, Construction Cost (in Saudi Arabian Riyals or United States Dollars), responsibility, if any, for supervision of construction.
- Gross Fee Income for last five years, on an annual basis, for Architectural Design work, together with Bankers references.
- Covering letter authenticating that all information given is a true statement of fact. These prequalification details should be submitted to the offices of the Bank's Technical Adviser for the Competition:

Kattan-Gibb
87 Saqr Quraysh Street
(Main Salamah Street)
Al-Salamah District 1
Jeddah N26 W4 Sector
Telephone: 683 3732.

Or by post to:
Kattan-Gibb
P.O. Box 6284
Jeddah 21442
Saudi Arabia.

A copy of the covering letter only should be sent to:

The Director of Administration
Islamic Development Bank
P.O. Box 5925
Jeddah 21432
Saudi Arabia.

The Bank will invite a maximum of 25 short listed firms to enter for the competition to design the buildings, of approximate area 40,000 m² plus parking garages. A first prize of SR 100,000, second prize of SR 50,000 and third prize of SR 25,000 as well as 3 honorary prizes will be awarded.

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Majority Leader Baker Won't Seek New Term As Senator, Aides Say

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, has told his top aides that he will retire from the Senate when his term ends in January 1985.

Two of the aides said Monday that the Tennessee Republican had been worn down by his Senate work and by conflicts among his Republican colleagues and the White House. Senator Baker plans to announce his coming retirement in Tennessee next month, they said.

"He wants a new career, and wants to make some money," said one of the senator's aides.

Senator Baker was said to believe that President Ronald Reagan will seek re-election, and thus thwart the senator's own ambition. In the event that Mr. Reagan declines to seek re-election, however, the senator is expected to campaign for the presidency.

The 57-year-old legislator, who was a successful lawyer before his election to the Senate, is serving his third term. He has spent the last four years as Republican leader and became majority leader in 1981, after Republicans won control of the Senate. His colleagues elected him to the leadership last month.

Senator Baker was said to be fearful that Republicans could lose control of the Senate next year, leading to his demotion to minority leader. This would be an especially difficult role after the influence and celebrity that he has enjoyed as majority leader.

The senator considers himself both Mr. Reagan's lieutenant in the Senate and the Republican emissary to the White House. He spent most of the last two years mediating disputes between the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The senator, who came to Washington as a millionaire, has sacrificed most of his fortune to his political career, the aides said, and he now feels the need to make money."

Senator Baker also was said to have become bored with his legislative work and to be eager to embark on a new career.

The senator has studied the retirement in 1976 of former Senator Mike Mansfield, a Democrat of Montana, then the majority leader. Senator Baker was said to feel that like Mr. Mansfield, his departure at the end of a presidential term would aid Mr. Reagan by enabling the president to begin a new term with a new Republican leader.

Senator Baker also was said to have been mindful of the fact that every member of the Senate Republican leadership will be up for re-election next year. If they were all campaigning, he asked aides who would mind the store?

The senator's wife, Joy — whose father, the late Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, was also a Senate Republican leader — was said to have sought to persuade Senator Baker to remain in the Senate.

The majority leader ended the last session by rebuffing a challenge to his leadership by a small group of Republican conservatives who filibustered against an increase of 5 cents a gallon in the gasoline tax. Senator Baker broke the filibuster by keeping the Senate in session until shortly before Christmas Day.

He had earlier used his considerable powers of persuasion to induce the president to endorse the measure, which also had the support of the speaker of the House, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat.

The legislation marked the first time that Senator Baker and Representative O'Neill had worked together on a major legislative project, and predictions that it was a harbinger of cooperation in the new Congress.

A year ago, Senator Baker told the president that the projected budget deficit was unacceptably high, and he played a major role in



Howard H. Baker Jr.

Reagan Critic Launches A Republican Crusade

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, one of President Ronald Reagan's most vocal critics within the Republican Party, this week began what he described as an open battle "for the soul of my party" with a five-day swing through early primary states in New England.

Senator Packwood's schedule strongly resembles that of a presidential candidate, but he insists he has no intention of becoming one. He is going to New Hampshire, the first presidential primary state; to Boston, whose television broadcasts reach southern New Hampshire; and to Maine, which has an early presidential delegate selection caucus date.

The trip, he said in a recent interview, is "a political, but not a presidential, move," aimed at "renewing my brand of Republicanism hither and there."

"I want to tug my party back into the mainstream before it's too late," he said. "I'm trying to change its direction."

The White House has no official reaction to the trip, said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary. But Mr. Packwood's effort is hardly going unnoticed.

"When you talk about saving the soul of the Republican Party, that's a direct slap at the president," one administration strategist said. "I've thought for the last year and a half that Packwood wanted to run for president."

"He's going after the old Rockefeller group," the strategist added. "Packwood sees a void out there, and he feels he can fill it."

"This trip is no threat to anyone in the White House," Senator Packwood contended. He said his purpose is not to run for president but to provide a rallying point for other moderate Republicans concerned about the rightward drift of the party in recent years.

"If we all say, 'Let's do nothing' and don't speak out, then there won't be any change," said the three-term senator, who is largely unknown outside the nation's capital and his home state. "Someone has to be the point man. Someone has to bring these issues before the party."

Mr. Packwood, ousted last month as chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, has frequently criticized the Reagan administration for alienating women and minorities and becoming "the party built on white, Anglo-Saxon males over 40."

But the trip, which began with an appearance Sunday in Connecticut, represents his most concerted and open challenge to President Reagan and other conservative party leaders. Senator Packwood is appearing in four states before some of the groups most unhappy with Reagan policies — women, environmentalists and Jewish people — as well as Eastern establishment Republicans, long uncomfortable with Mr. Reagan.

The journey, he said, "is in no way designed to twist the tail or tweak the nose of the anyone in the White House." But moments later, he added, "I've got a lot of causes to talk about."

Among them are the Equal Rights Amendment, legalized abortion and the sale of sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control

Nuclear Panel in U.S., Amid Criticism, Sets New Goals on Safety

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the strong objections of its senior advisory group, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has approved a new statement of safety goals for U.S. nuclear-power plants. The statement is designed to provide an explicit description of the commission's views on the acceptable level of risk to public health and safety.

Criticism of the statement, which was issued Monday, was voiced by the commission's Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, which found fault with specific aspects of the new policy. The committee noted that the government had abandoned the standard that the social risks of reactors "should be as low as reasonably achievable."

The commission approved the goals by a 4-to-1 margin, with only one, Victor Gilinsky, opposing the statement. The policy is tentative in the sense that it will undergo a two-year evaluation by the commission staff before becoming final.

Mr. Gilinsky said that the effect of the policy was to "place a cap on regulation, not on risk."

The first goal adopted by the commission was that "individual members of the public should be provided a level of protection from the consequences of nuclear power plant operation such that individuals bear no significant additional risk to life and health."

The second goal was that the so-

Trial Averted Kirkpatrick Says UN Spends Too Much and Violates 'Universality'

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick and the United Nations are skirmishing again.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the United States delegate, said in an interview that she saw some "disturbing directions in UN practices which are deeply worrisome." She cited what she described as an "erosion of restraint" in spending money and a breach in "the principle of universality," the prime example being an attempt to oust Israel from the General Assembly.

For their part, some Third World delegates and UN officials say they are concerned over what they believe is a harsher, stiffer American stance toward the organization.

They note that the United States repeatedly cast the sole negative vote in General Assembly resolutions on subjects as diverse as a code against apartheid in sports to a plea against exporting outlawed drugs. The Reagan administration's latest move, refusing to pay the U.S. share for a rules commission for the sea law treaty, is seen to be part of the same go-it-alone stance.

"Is there a new policy?" Mrs. Kirkpatrick asked rhetorically. "The answer is no."

It is not true, she said, that Washington is taking a sterner line. Over the last dozen years, she said, the United States has frequently voted alone.

But delegates here say they are disturbed by an American insistence on breaking a consensus in the assembly, where resolutions are merely recommendations, even on matters of lesser importance to Washington.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was reluctant to discuss the reasons for this. But an official with inside knowledge of the process said that "on the great bulk of resolutions, instructions" from the State Department were followed.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who once denounced the United Nations as a place that worsens conflict, said in the interview, "I feel pretty good about us and the UN." She said that one new approach involved consulting Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar "on all aspects of U.S. policy."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she had adopted a new tactic to hold down UN costs. Noting that the assembly often votes resolutions that require money for such purposes as conferences without regard to budget ceilings, she said, "Budgeting by resolution was running amok."

Kirkpatrick Says UN Spends Too Much and Violates 'Universality'

As a result, she said, when the assembly approved an outer-space conference, the United States proposed that its \$120,000 cost come from the organization's existing funds. Similar amendments to other resolutions were proposed, and all were roundly beaten. But Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she thought the point was getting across.

On the issue of universality, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said there had been other attempts to breach the principle that all UN members should be included in all UN undertakings.

Last fall, she noted, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development voted to use UN money for a round of trade bargaining limited to developing nations.

"This is a straw in the wind which is disturbing," she said.

U.S. Government Alleges Sex Bias In Pension Plans

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration told the Supreme Court on Tuesday that the use of actuarial tables to provide lower monthly pensions to women than to men violated federal civil rights law.

Solicitor General Rex Lee argued in a written brief that the almost universal practice of basing different monthly pension benefits on the life expectancy of women and men as groups violated Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"Whether a woman contributes a greater amount of her compensation than a man for an equal benefit or contributes an equal amount for a lesser benefit, the use of sex-based actuarial tables in calculating periodic benefits results in the same discrimination," Mr. Lee argued.

Although the particular case on which the Justice Department commented involved pension plans used by 3,400 colleges for about 650,000 employees, the issues raised in the case could affect millions of American workers.

The operators of pension plans have argued that the use of life expectancy tables results in a fair system because men as a group get paid the same benefits as women as a group. This is because in the United States women tend to live longer than men and thus, although their monthly benefit is smaller, their total benefit is about the same when viewed on a group basis.

Anti-Semitic Incidents Said to Decline in U.S.

By Alison Muscatine
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Acts of vandalism and violence reported against Jews decreased across the United States last year, largely because the police, politicians, and news organizations have become more responsive to anti-Semitic incidents, according to a report by the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

The report, released Monday, showed a 15-percent decline in the number of anti-Semitic incidents recorded nationally in 1982, the first decline in three years. Overall, there were 829 incidents reported in 1982, as against 974 in 1981.

About two-thirds of all the anti-Semitic incidents reported occurred in four states — New York, California, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The South was the only region of the country where the reported number of incidents against Jews increased, from 81 to 91.

Arrests nationally for incidents such as defacing synagogues, businesses, schools and homes, increased from 114 in 1981 to 167 in 1982.

"There is no room for complacency," said Alvin J. Steinberg, a national official of the Anti-Defamation League, Monday. "We are gratified on the one hand, but we know that we cannot relax our vigil."

The organization noted a dramatic escalation in violence against Jews in Western Europe, where anti-Israeli and pro-Arab sentiment stemming from the crisis in the Middle East has apparently increased. In 1982, six persons died and 216 were wounded, according to the report.

Cuts Proposed In California's Social Programs

New York Times Service

SACRAMENTO, California — Governor George Deukmejian has proposed to solve California's financial crisis by cutting spending in next year's budget and carrying over half of this year's \$1.5-billion deficit to next year.

"This is a balanced budget which calls for no tax increase," the Republican governor said in a speech Monday. Many of the spending reductions would be in social programs favored by his Democratic predecessor, Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Among the programs he suggested reducing were the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the state Public Defender's Office, the Air Resources Board, the California Coastal Commission, the California Conservation Corps, the California Arts Council, and the state Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

However, the newly elected governor pledged to "become the No. 1 crime fighter in California" and proposed adding 1,416 public safety jobs, mostly prison guards. The prison population will grow from 37,800 to 46,300 next year, he estimated, and said: "My longtime support for capital punishment will continue."

Public schools would get a 5-percent increase in state aid under the Deukmejian proposals, but higher education would be financed in part by increasing charges to students. State employees would get a 5-percent raise. But recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, one of the largest welfare programs, would get no cost-of-living increase from the state.

Spent Nuclear Fuel Arrives at Cherbourg

The Associated Press

CHERBOURG — The British freighter Pacific Crane docked here early Tuesday and, under heavy police guard, started discharging containers of spent nuclear fuel from Japan for reprocessing at the nearby Cap de la Hague plant.

There was no sign of demonstrators, but police said that they expected demonstrations later when a train carrying the containers moved out of the docks for the trip to La Hague.

Greece Asks U.S. Why Jets Landed At Base in Crete

United Press International

ATHENS — Greece, soon to resume negotiations on the future of four American military bases, has called for an explanation of why six U.S. Air Force jets landed without permission at the U.S. Suda Bay base in Crete, a government official said.

Pro-government newspapers said the American F-4 Phantom jets should have obtained clearance before landing since agreements for the operation of U.S. bases in Greece permit only U.S. Navy planes to land at Suda Bay.

A government spokesman said the U.S. Embassy air attaché was called Monday to the Foreign Ministry to explain the recent landings.

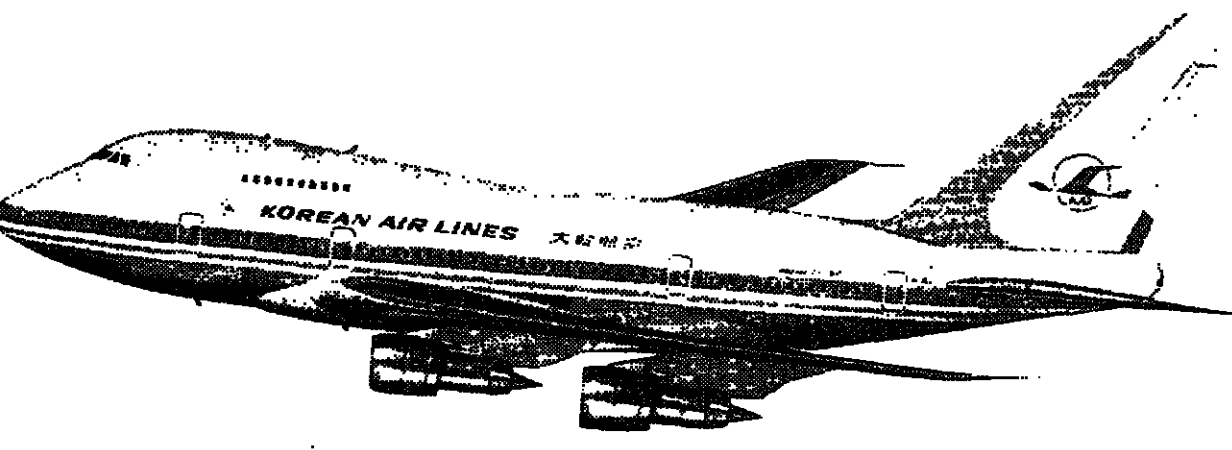
Negotiations between Athens and Washington over the four U.S. bases in Greece resume about Jan. 20. A 1953 defense cooperation pact governing the operation of the bases expired in 1978. Greek sources said Athens wants to raise the amount of rent for the bases.

U.S. Names Belize Envoy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan Monday chose Malcolm Barneby, a Foreign Service officer, to be the first U.S. ambassador to the Central American country of Belize, which became independent in 1981.

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Nakasone and Chun Meet in Seoul On \$4-Billion Economic Aid Plan

SEOUL — Yasuhiro Nakasone, making the first official visit to South Korea by a Japanese prime minister, met Tuesday with President Chun Doo Hwan to discuss a \$4-billion Japanese aid package.

Mr. Nakasone, his wife, Tsutako, and an entourage of 50 officials were welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Kim Sang Hyup. Japan's flag flew from government buildings for the first time since 1945, when 35 years of Japanese colonial rule ended.

The military police were on guard at the airport as Mr. Nakasone arrived, but no special security measures were noticeable on the 15-mile (24-kilometer) route into the capital.

A man speaking Korean telephoned the Japanese Embassy on Sunday and said he would kill Mr. Nakasone as he drove into Seoul.

Mr. Nakasone said before leaving Japan that he hoped the visit, his first overseas trip since he became prime minister in November, would establish mutual trust and friendship between South Korea and Japan.

Japan stirred considerable hostile reaction in both North and South Korea last year when changes in Japanese history textbooks glossed over the country's colonial and wartime record in Korea. Later the government promised to revise the changes.

Mr. Nakasone is visiting Seoul just one week before he is to go to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan. North Korea

and leftist opposition parties in Japan have said the visit is aimed at the formation of a military alliance linking Seoul, Tokyo and Washington.

North Korea's official radio broadcast an editorial by the country's Communist Party newspaper, Rodong Sinmun, saying "the moves to form the triangular military alliance pose a grave threat to peace and security in Korea and Asia, and are a vicious challenge to the national independence of the peoples in this region and their cause of independence."

Arrangements Completed
Henry Scott Stokes of The New York Times reported from Tokyo:

Officials in Tokyo said that in the meeting between the two leaders, Mr. Nakasone had told Mr. Chun that arrangements had been completed for the \$4-billion aid package, which is to last for five years beginning in April.

Diplomats in Tokyo described the package as the biggest aid amount ever offered to another country by Japan. They said the decision to give the money to South Korea, Japan's strategic neighbor, was made personally by Mr. Nakasone when he took office.

U.S. officials in Tokyo and Seoul strongly welcomed the decision by Japan to help South Korea's hard-pressed economy as a major gesture to an American ally.

Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, called Mr. Nakasone's journey to Seoul "a dramatic move."

For years after World War II, Japan and South Korea had no diplomatic relations. The Koreans were embittered by a legacy of colonial domination by Japan from 1910 to 1945 and by a history of Japanese invasions from the 16th century into modern times.

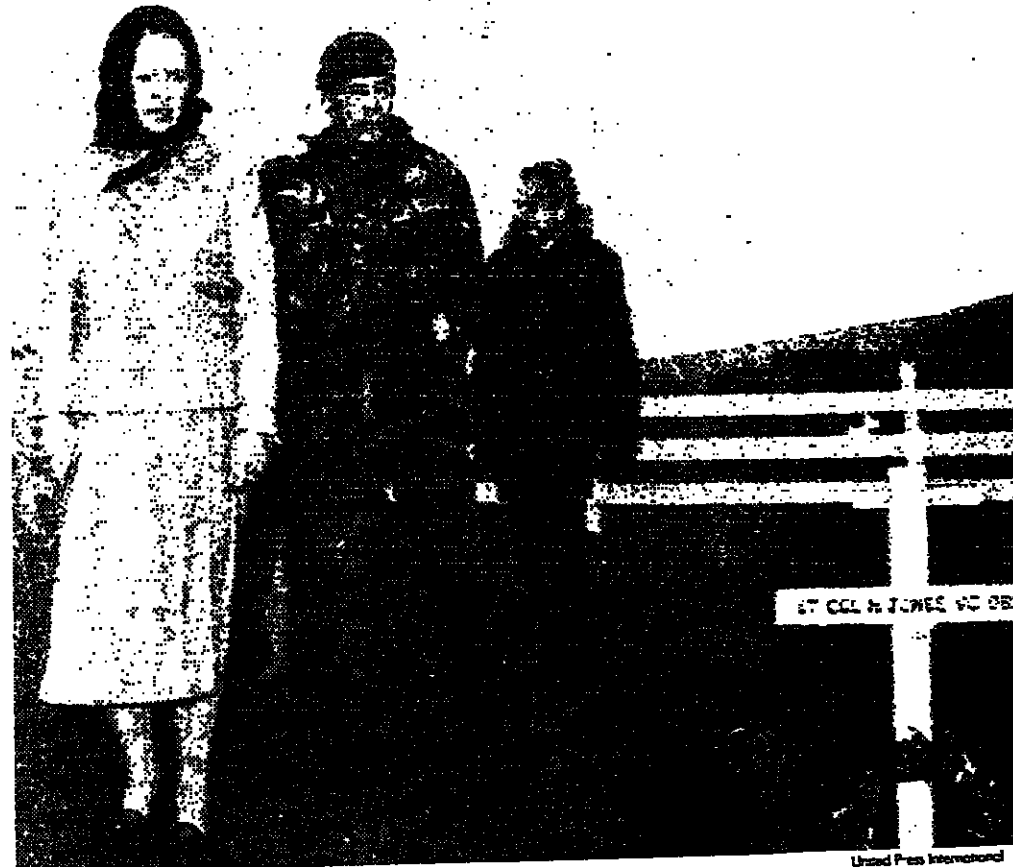
Seoul and Tokyo normalized their relations in 1965, when President Park Chung Hee of South Korea sought Japanese economic aid to spur South Korea's industrial success of the 1970s. But the two nations' relations were never close.

Mr. Nakasone is the first Japanese prime minister to visit Seoul for talks since South Korea gained independence in 1948. Two other Japanese leaders have visited Seoul, but they visited for purely ceremonial occasions.

For two proud countries with formal traditions, the Japanese prime minister's visit was more important for the symbolism of deference than Mr. Nakasone shows by visiting Seoul than for the offer of economic aid.

But the \$4-billion agreement, consisting of \$1.85 billion in credits for industrial and other projects and \$2.15 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank funds, is a major stimulus to the ailing Korean economy.

The \$4 billion is not much when set against South Korea's foreign debts, estimated at \$39 billion by U.S. experts, but what counts for South Korea is the sign that Japan will underpin its economy, strained by heavy military spending and too rapid industrial expansion.



Margaret Thatcher visiting the San Carlos cemetery where 14 British servicemen are buried. With her are Major General David Thorne, the Falkland Islands military commissioner and commander of British forces, and Sir Rex Hunt, the civil commissioner.

Thatcher, in Falklands, Criticizes Argentina for Ignoring War Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STANLEY, Falkland Islands — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain dismissed criticism Tuesday of her visit to the Falkland Islands and accused Argentina of ignoring its own victims in the 74-day war here last spring.

Mrs. Thatcher, on the third day of her visit, said that Britain had made repeated efforts through the International Red Cross to have Argentina repatriate its dead from temporary graves on the islands.

"It seems to me to be the first duty of any country to honor those fighting for their own country, and if they don't we will have to bury them in a suitable and fitting cemetery," Mrs. Thatcher said. "We know this has to be done because we are the sort of nation which looks after men who fall in battle, even though they fall fighting us, and we shall do it."

The prime minister was asked about criticism in Britain of the cost of the colony. Unofficial estimates have put the figure for the war, the garrison and a development plan at £2.5 billion (\$4 billion).

She said she believed that people at home would be prepared to bear the burden.

"There is a feeling that we stand by people who are loyal to us, those of British stock, those who want to stay British," she said. "The Falklands are very British and are becoming even more so."

It has also been suggested that Mrs. Thatcher was making the trip to boost her political standing in advance of the next general elections, which must be held by May 1984.

The prime minister planned another day of visiting the South Atlantic islands, including two schools, King Edward Hospital and a new housing project before making a special trip to award bat-

tle honors to several British warships guarding the islands.

Mrs. Thatcher said that the relationship between members of the British military garrison of 4,000 men and the 1,800 islanders was excellent.

"And that is as it should be, because we are going to defend the Falklands for a very long time," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher was expected to remain in the Falklands until Wednesday or Thursday.

Officials kept her departure date secret to forestall any possible attack by Argentina on the Royal Air Force Hercules transport plane that will fly her to Ascension Island on her way home.

On Monday night, Mrs. Thatcher was cheered and given a citation by islanders for her "unyielding leadership." More than 500 people, nearly a third of the island's population, turned out for a reception in her honor at Stanley Town Hall.

Nonaligned States Reportedly Tell Managua to Soften U.S. Criticism

United Press International
MANAGUA — Moderate delegates to a conference of nonaligned nations told Nicaragua on Tuesday to tone down a communiqué prepared by Managua's leftist Sandinista regime that harshly criticized the United States, sources said.

On Monday, Nicaragua had made public a revised version of its original communiqué, deleting all references to an earlier call for the expulsion of the United States from the Organization of American States.

The language of the revised ver-

sion was significantly toned down from the original communiqué, which was presented to delegates before their arrival for a weeklong conference of nations professing nonalignment.

But sources close to the delegations said India, Yugoslavia and other moderate nations demanded that the document be revised again. They said discussion of a third version of the statement was already under way.

The sources said moderate delegates probably would accept the communiqué's call for solidarity

with Argentina in its claim to the Falkland Islands.

The communiqué says that negotiations must be started as soon as possible to end the British rule in the islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, in order to prevent another war.

The sources said the nonaligned nations' 49-member coordinating bureau probably would limit its final declaration on Central America to a format developed just before the conference by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The four countries, whose foreign ministers met in Panama over the weekend, stated that the United States should "not resort to threats or the use of force in its international relations" in Central America, an allusion to Sandinista charges of U.S. backing for Nicaraguan rebels operating from Honduras.

The nonaligned meeting in Managua has been limited so far to issues affecting Latin America, including the violence in El Salvador.

The meeting, which began Monday, is also organizing a summit of the 96-member group, scheduled for New Delhi in March.

An Uncertain Period Foreseen for Namibia

United Press International
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — Politicians said Tuesday the resignation of Dirk Mudge as the leader of the interim government of South-West Africa, the disputed territory also known as Namibia, would herald a period of political uncertainty.

"It is said that Mr. Mudge's resignation comes at a time when South-West Africa/Namibia can least of all afford to have friction, discord and disintegration," said Barney Barnes, leader of the mixed-race Labor Party that is part of Mr. Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

"This is a step backwards to the dark days of racial divisions and bitterness," said Andreas Shipanga, leader of the black party SWAPO Democrats.

"There is nothing in the promises of the interim government."

Mr. Mudge complained of the "degrading manner" in which his government had been treated and, among other assertions, said that South Africa had weakened legislation on racial discrimination so much "that a bleak future after independence awaits whites."

His resignation immediately followed Mr. Hough's refusal to sign into law a bill removing some of the most cherished Afrikaner public holidays from the Namibian calendar and capped a year of deteriorating relations between Pretoria and Windhoek, capital of the territory.

Last year the South African government tried unsuccessfully to unseat Mr. Mudge's ruling multiethnic coalition, saying it was "ineffective and nonrepresentational."

It was not immediately clear what effect Mr. Mudge's resignation would have on negotiations involving South Africa, the South-West Africa Peoples Organization and a group of five Western nations working toward Namibian independence.

The talks are stalled over U.S. and South African demands for the withdrawal of about 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola as part of a Namibia peace deal.

Reagan Is Said Ready To Certify Rights Gain Despite Salvador Crisis

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say that despite the military crisis in El Salvador caused by the rebellion of a provincial commander, President Ronald Reagan plans to certify to Congress within the next few weeks that the Central American nation is making progress in human rights and political and economic changes.

The officials said Monday that the dispute between the Salvadoran defense minister, General José Guillermo García, and the provincial commander, Lieutenant Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez, had complicated the issue of certification, which is required every six months by Congress as a condition for continuing aid to El Salvador. But they said there was virtual unanimity at the moment in the State Department and White House on supporting certification.

"I don't see a basis for opposing certification at this point," a ranking State Department official said. The administration must make its certification decision by Jan. 28. Proposed aid to El Salvador this year is \$126 million.

State Department officials privately expressed concern about the future of General García, who has supported U.S. efforts at land redistribution in El Salvador and generally maintained close ties with U.S. diplomats.

"We would not like to see him lose his post," one said.

At the moment, according to the official, U.S. diplomats in El Salvador are "still betting on García, but the bets are hedged. He's still got a majority of high commanders with him, but the question is whether that support will erode."

The State Department was reported surprised by the rebellion of Colonel Ochoa. "Nobody saw this coming," an official said.

The colonel began his rebellion Thursday after receiving orders transferring him to a diplomatic post in Uruguay. He declared that he no longer recognized the authority of General García and demanded his resignation for the way he had handled the country's three-year-old guerrilla war.

Officials here are concerned over Colonel Ochoa's apparent links to the rightist leader, Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. d'Aubuisson strongly opposes land redistribution and other changes and his name has been associated with the violence of El Salvador's rightist death squads.

Even if General García leaves his defense post — he is to complete 30 years of military service this month — many here doubt that such a move would solidify the power of the rightists and lead to Colonel Ochoa's advancement.

An official said that Mr. d'Aubuisson was not especially popular with senior officers and that "one of the things going against Ochoa is that he's too close to d'Aubuisson." The official said that Colonel Ochoa, in attacking the institutional authority of General García, weakened his own position in the military.

Some human rights activists and Central American experts disagree, saying that General García's departure would buoy Mr. d'Aubuisson and Colonel Ochoa and bring an upheaval in the armed forces at a time when leftist guerrillas appear to be pressing their offensive in the countryside.

Mr. Reagan's planned certification of aid to El Salvador is expected to be criticized by some human rights activists as well as members of Congress and will also meet the opposition of the AFL-CIO.

Jack J. Heberle, a spokesman for an affiliate of the labor group, said Monday that it would oppose certification because of a "lack of progress" in the case in which two Americans working for the same labor federation and a Salvadoran union leader who headed the land redistribution effort were, last shot at the Sheraton Hotel in El Salvador.

Ochoa's Phones Cut Again
El Salvador's government on Tuesday for the second day, isolating him in his northern garrison from other commanders who support him, The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

A well-placed military source said that Colonel Ochoa, commanding an estimated 1,000 troops in the province of Cabanas, could count on no more than a third of the army to support him in a showdown and predicted he would give up by Wednesday.

"He won't want to tear the country up," said the source, who asked not to be identified for security reasons. "When he leaves, he'll be a hero."

Ex-Officials Sue Makers Of 'Missing'

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nathan Davis, the former U.S. ambassador to Chile, and two other former American officials have filed a \$60-million libel suit against the makers of the film "Missing" in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia.

The lawsuit, filed Monday, said that the film and the book on which it was based had falsely suggested that Mr. Davis and other plaintiffs ordered or approved the order for the murder of Charles Horman, a young American who was working in Chile as a journalist.

Mr. Horman disappeared in September 1973, at the time of a rightist military coup that overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende. Mr. Horman's body was discovered later.

The lawsuit asserts that Mr. Davis and other U.S. officials in Chile were falsely portrayed in the film as having approved the order of Mr. Horman to assist in the coup and to protect U.S. commercial interests in Chile.

The names of Mr. Davis, a career Foreign Service officer, and of the two other plaintiffs, Frederick D. Purdy, who was U.S. consul in Santiago at the time, and Captain Ray E. Davis, a retired naval officer who was commander of the U.S. Military Group there, were not used in the film. But characters were modeled after them, according to the lawsuit.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit were Costa-Gavras, the Greek-born French filmmaker who directed "Missing"; Universal City Studios, the distributor; MCA Inc., its parent company; and Thomas Hauser, author of the book on which the film was based, published in hardcover under the title "The Execution of Charles Horman" and in paperback as "Missing." Also named as defendants were Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, publisher of the book, and the Hearst Corp., whose Avon Books division published a paperback version.

Efforts to reach the defendants by telephone for comment on the lawsuit were unavailing on Monday. The suit cites parts of the film that, it says, were "understood by those who saw the movie or heard of it to be stating and implying, directly and by innuendo" that the plaintiffs "ordered or approved" Mr. Horman's murder by Chilean agents.

The makers of the movie acted, according to the lawsuit, "with the purpose of maliciously intending to injure the plaintiffs." The plaintiffs "have been held up to public disgrace, scorn and ridicule," the lawsuit says. The United States has had no official involvement in the coup, and the film's suggestions about a U.S. role in the Horman murder.

**Technical Faults
Cited in Downing
Of RAF Fighter**

WILDENRATH, West Germany — Witnesses at a Royal Air Force court-martial here said Tuesday that safety rules had been ignored at the British base where two officers accidentally shot down a Jaguar jet fighter.

The court heard of safety devices that were faulty, nonexistent, or just unavailable and a mission where ground control did not know a pilot was carrying live missiles.

The two Royal Air Force officers, Flight Lieutenants Roy Lawrence, 35, and Alastair Inverness, 38, deny charges of negligence in shooting down the £2-million (\$11.2-million) Jaguar fighter with a Sidewinder missile during a mock interception May 25 at the RAF Wildenrath air base.

The missile blew off the tail of the Jaguar and the pilot parachuted to safety.

The squadron leader, John McArthur, senior engineering officer for the 72d squadron, testified that checks on the Phantom jet flown by the two officers showed that a safety circuit-breaker was faulty.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Boxing: New Image Builder

By Judy Klemesrud
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Post Whompi! Thud! The gloom of 12-ounce boxing gloves hitting each other — and occasionally hitting a shoulder or a chin — filled Larry Williams' spacious midtown loft the other night. He and his friend Marc Solomon were "going a few rounds."

Feinting, bobbing and weaving, the two 32-year-olds jabbed and punched at each other in an area of the loft Williams, a photographer, usually uses for work. This might be had made it an impromptu ring, doing what he thinks is the best way of all to keep in shape: boxing.

"Hey, Adrian!" Williams called. In a mock "Rocky" voice as he and his sparring partner danced around the ropeless ring, Adrian is the name of the protagonist's wife in the "Rocky" boxing movies.

"Hey, Frankie!" responded Solomon, a real estate investor. Frankie, he said later, is a tough guy who used to live down the block from him.

Unlike the fighters in a professional match, Williams and Solomon seemed to be genuinely enjoying their workout. They smiled frequently as they boxed, revealing the white mouthpieces they wore to protect their teeth. At the end of four rounds they embraced.

The two are among what seems to be a growing number of men in white-collar professions who are taking up what is largely regarded

as a blue-collar sport as their principal form of exercise.

"It's the ultimate physical conditioner," said Solomon, who also runs, swims and plays tennis. "I can't think of any other sport where you can get the chance to immediately experience the sensation of your own power. In boxing you do."

Williams added: "I can't think of any other sport that is so — sexist." He laughed and said: "That macho thing may be a part of it for me, but if it is, it's subconscious."

Boxing clubs, YMCAs and gymnasiums all over the city report an upsurge in the number of business and professional men who have enrolled in boxing classes or box out a regular basis.

At the New York Athletic Club a group of white-collar boxers meets every week night at 6 p.m. to spar, skip rope, shadowbox and pummel the bags. The group, headed by Dr. Paul Scott, a dentist, includes stockbrokers, doctors, advertising executives, bankers and accountants. Several times a year they hold matches.

Boxing instruction is one of the most popular courses at the West Side YMCA. Businessmen on their lunch hours frequently drop in at the Times Square Boxing Club and Gleason's Gymnasium to spar. Often they wear their colorful sport Everlast trunks, which sporting goods stores are finding hard to keep in stock these days.

Just why do these white-collar types start boxing? Eric Margenau,

a psychoanalyst who often works with professional athletes, said he thought one reason was that boxing offers men in powerful jobs "an immediate experience. When you're involved in white-collar pursuits you don't often get the chance to immediately experience the sensation of your own power. In boxing you do."

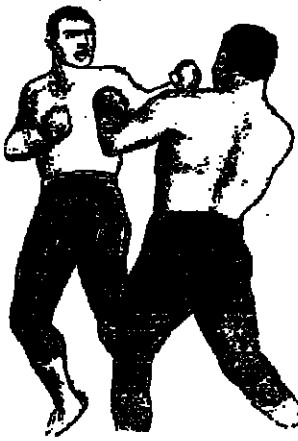
Margenau said he thought another appeal of boxing for the white-collar man is that it gives him "a chance to step out of the intellectual sphere and be more earthy, to experience a more physical and sensual side of himself."

Boxing has become so big among businessmen that boxing professionals have become involved. Al Vialardi, who trains and manages 18 professional fighters at Gleason's, also works with 22 nonpros, as he calls them.

"It all started a few years ago when a gold trader came to me for boxing lessons," said Vialardi, who charges \$20 for three one-hour sessions. "He said there was no one around who gives boxing lessons to non-pros. So I devised a complete method of training someone — basic scientific defensive techniques — that are not gruesome, bloody or distasteful."

His clients include two professional men — Howard Rackover, 30, a stockbroker, and Dr. Richard Novick, 37, a veterinarian who is also a lawyer — whose flattened noses attest to their avocation.

Both Rackover and Novick said



they tried to play down their boxing because friends, relatives and business associates disapprove of the violence.

Both men said they thought one of the most valuable aspects of their training was that it could be used for self-defense.

"You exude more confidence just walking down the street," Novick said, "and if push comes to shove, you can take care of yourself. Some guy bothered me in the street one day and I splattered his nose all over his face."

Steve Beauchamp, a 27-year-old actor and writer, said he boxed three to five times a week, mainly as an outlet for bottled up anger and frustration. "After boxing I find myself much calmer, much more self-assured," he said. "I can write a poem in the morning and knock the hell out of a bag in the afternoon and really feel complete."

Murray Head: A Tale of Rock 'n' Role

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Murray Head has been able to maintain himself just above the line of obscurity. He believes this helps guarantee longevity. "I was lucky, I experienced instant decay," he laughed.

Slow decay is an occupational show business disease. You come up with a hit record or role, remake it again and again, and soon you become typecast and everything after that is downhill. Head likes to straddle the "fine line between individualism and eccentricity." He revels in ambiguity. After waiting for the term "instant decay" to be questioned, he continued: "I had instant success at the same time in a dual career with the record of Jesus Christ, Superstar [he sang the role of Judas] and John Schlesinger's film 'Sunday Bloody Sunday' [he played the sexually ambiguous youth who compromises the relationship between Peter Finch and Glenda Jackson] and when I went to Hollywood they rolled out the red carpet."

It took two days for Hollywood to discover that "I wasn't their kind of animal. I said 'If you want me here I'm here, but don't expect me to wear a suit.' Honestly, they rolled the red carpet back up. They saw it was too wild an animal."

In the meantime they had also seen the film. "Cigars literally dropped out of executives' mouths onto the screening room floor when I kissed Peter Finch. That



Head: "I was lucky. I experienced instant decay."

film was years ahead of its time. People stuttered asking me: 'I mean, how did you feel when —?' They coughed with embarrassment. 'Don't you think as an actor you must draw the line somewhere?' I hadn't thought much about it. It was only one line in the script. The two of them kiss. It came to be called 'the kiss of death' in the business. I didn't get offered another script for three years."

The following year he recorded a solo rock album for CBS. He was told it sold nine copies. So in 1973, at the age of 24, his career instantly decayed. He married, retired to the Welsh countryside, had two children and for six years, while recording occasionally and playing some roles in British TV, lived a "quiet, less dramatic life that helped me to re-examine priorities."

He had already been in show business 17 years. At 7, he acted in a documentary film, the title and subject matter of which he no longer remembers. He wrote his first song at 14, recorded "Alberta," his first single at 17, and at 19 played his first feature film role in something called "Family Way." While attending Polytechnic of Central London he modeled clothes for fashionable magazines under the name "Flash Harry," also writing the copy underneath the photos.

"This was my first serious brush with 'image,' my first lesson in learning to see myself as others see me. I wasn't very pliable, even then. I looked so silly in their clothes, I ended up wearing my own for the photographs. After awhile I ran out of clothes to wear. It was time to move on. This need to always move on, the dichotomy

between on the one side desire for popular recognition and on the other a fear of being pigeonholed, has been one of the major problems in my life.

"It's lonely living outside the pigeonhole. Few respect you for it, many mistrust you. Most people seem proud to be in one group or another. But I don't resist categorization for the hell of it. I just feel that if you are in the business of communicating, you should try every means of expression available."

Unlike other rock figures, he is not reluctant to repeat his story for the media. On the contrary, he seems driven to attempt still one more draft. For stardom has come, though at the price of entering the rock pigeonhole. This was not his decision, his record company, Phonogram, decided for him.

"They said, 'If you want us to sign you, you won't do any more films will you?' And they were right. It was time to choose one profession or another. Between writing songs, recording albums, touring and being a family man, there really wasn't any more room. Besides, I found rock allowed me a lot more freedom. In the late '70s I accepted a part in a film called 'Madame Claude' for the money, and it's the only thing I've ever done I'm not proud of. Acting, you express other people's ideas, you are a sort of marionette. Rock allows me to express myself from the heart. I write my own songs, control the recording of them and then go out and perform them the way I choose to."

Ironically, Head, who writes and sings mostly in English, now finds himself pigeonholed as a French

star. His father was a documentary filmmaker. His mother played the wife of Inspector Maigret on British TV; they were both francophiles. He was educated in London's Lycée Francaise and speaks French fluently. Looking into Head's intense, red-veined eyes, it is clear that beneath this cool English exterior lies a hot French soul.

He collaborated with Yves Simon, a young star of the chanson, to write the music for Diane Kurys' film "Molotov Cocktail." Last year he played five sold-out nights in Paris's prestigious Olympia music hall and toured France for two months. Now he is out for another four weeks to support his latest album "Shade." One track, "Corporation Corridors," includes the lines: "Like a rabbit in the headlights/You get rooted to the spot/Now they've baffled you with choices: Will they leave you here to rot."

His four Phonogram albums have averaged sales of about 200,000 in this country, and one of them went gold (50,000 copies) in Canada in 1981. Frontiers can play a surprisingly important role in rock. A British group called Barclay James Harvest, enormous in Germany, does poorly in its native country. The Go Go's, who pulled 17,000 people into Madison Square Garden last year, drew less than a thousand in Hamburg a month later. Murray Head is a star in France and French Canada and almost unheard of anywhere else.

For the last year he and his family have been living in the house of the Rolling Stone bassist Bill Wyman, north of Nice. This is part of a long process of running away from his Englishness: "I don't like my own voice," he said with a marked English public school accent. "It's too English. That's the main problem. Out of fear of being slotted into something, of being put in a bag, I've been continually running away from who I really am. I don't really like who I am. So I would often start with a simple, direct song and then worry too much about structuring it, so it would lose its very fragile personality. It would get weighed down as I started it up with funny voices and pomp and overproduction."

"Now I have a new producer [Steve Nye], who keeps telling me: 'No no. Leave it alone, just do it straight, it's fine, leave it simple, it's okay.' Then I'll say: 'But it's too English.' And he'll answer: 'Don't worry about it. Accept it.'"

Murray Head: Orleans, Jan. 12; St. Brieux, Jan. 13; Quimper, Jan. 14; Brest, Jan. 15; Angers, Jan. 16; Lorient, Jan. 17; Paris (Palais des Sports), Jan. 19-21; France tour continues through Feb. 10.

The Outlook for Classical Music Is Improving in Athens

By Lee Stokes
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — When the composer George Ioannides took over as administrative director of the Athens State Orchestra a year ago, the classical music scene in Greece was in a shambles. Frustrated and impoverished Greek musicians who had not managed to secure jobs abroad were often on strike, at one point disrupting the summer Athens festival and preventing foreign musicians from participating.

The orchestra had previously been run by Manos Hadjidakis, composer of the popular film theme "Never on Sunday." In a country where traditional village music and Western pop have dominated the music scene, classical music and opera have generally come in a poor third with audiences.

The lowest point for the orchestra probably came last summer, when musicians struck to protest their financial plight and the way Hadjidakis was administering the orchestra. They picked foreign musicians arriving to participate in the 1982 Athens festival and forced the cancellation of most of the musical events.

Ioannides resigned brought a stop to the disputes. An intense reorganization effort began, together with a drive to familiarize the public with classical music.

A new series of Monday concerts by the 95-member orchestra in Greece's largest indoor theater, the Pallas, has been a sellout. Nearly 2,000 people a week have attended the concerts, usually of music by well-known composers such as Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn.

Adrian Sunshine, an American who heads the London Chamber Orchestra and has conducted in more than 30 countries, assisted the new team and was the first to conduct the rejuvenated Athens State Orchestra.

"Athens is the only large European capital without an orchestra which tours, makes records or devotes time to young people's concerts," he said. "But I think there is a real chance for change now."

"We wanted to bring classical music closer to all the people, and one way of achieving this was by the socialization" of the orchestra, said Ioannides, who was appointed administrative director after Andreas Papanikolaou's Socialist government was elected.

Before, classical music used to be the reserve of a closed club. We intend to change all that by concentrating on educating our youth in this aspect of the arts, not only by getting them into the concert theaters but by ensuring they come voluntarily," the composer said.

The Socialist government sees youth and its problems as important enough to warrant a ministry. Ioannides has tried not only to bring young people to the concert hall but to take live classical music to the provinces and schools. "Most of our farmers and youngsters have never seen a live concert before, so we are organizing tours," he said. He recalled a concert by the orchestra in Kalamata, in southern Greece: "That was the first time the people there had heard a live orchestra, and the welcome we received was momentous."

The orchestra has almost completed drawing up its program of concerts for the next season, and is planning a series of special concerts in provincial schools and youth centers.

It has started playing more works by local composers. Giorgos Sikelianos, whose "Antifona" was performed by the Athens orchestra at the beginning of this season after a

premiere in Bulgaria, said the orchestra is playing the works of several Greek composers for the first time. "This is primarily due to Ioannides," he said. "Now, as a composer, I feel encouraged and see fertile ground ahead for us all."

Sikelianos said Greek composers had not previously been given opportunities to promote their works in Greece through the Athens orchestra, either because the works were considered too avant-garde or because the orchestra's conductors did not feel up to the task.

But though the prospects of bringing more Greeks closer to serious music appear to be much improved, life for the 150 or so professional classical musicians in Greece is still hard. Nikos Papadopoulos, 44, president of the Athens orchestra's musicians' union, said salaries have dropped in real terms since the Socialists came to power.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Games in El Salvador

A colonel named Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez has done the one thing best suited to demolishing the reform effort in El Salvador and ensuring a speedy guerrilla victory. He has rebelled against the government's authority — specifically, he says, making a distinction that in the circumstances is meaningless, against the person of the defense minister, José Guillermo García. If he succeeds Col. Ochoa will have transformed El Salvador's government from a struggling enterprise worth trying to influence and guide to just another roughneck regime in a place where the United States can have no further good reason to hang on.

The military largely served as the landlords' gendarme in El Salvador until 1979, when the officer corps made a historic break and set out on a reform path. Not every officer went along, but the effort was serious enough to reassure many of the military's old adversaries and to make revolutionaries on the far left fear that their thunder would be stolen — which is why they took up arms. A number of the old-guard officers quit or were forced out. Col. Ochoa, otherwise known for his professionalism, appears to have links with them, especial-

ly with the cashiered former major, Roberto d'Aubuisson, who is now president of El Salvador's constituent assembly. His words and his choice of associates suggest that he would repudiate the reform course whose chief military patron since 1979 has been Gen. García, the defense minister, and instead follow the retrogressive d'Aubuisson line.

Two years ago it was widely suspected that Ronald Reagan would be a pushover for any Salvadoran colonel who would come along spouting right-wing anti-communism. But Mr. Reagan has surprised doubters by the extent to which he has stuck to the reformist democratic path laid out by his predecessor. Both have appealed to the U.S. public to remain engaged in El Salvador on grounds that something reasonably centrist and democratic can eventually emerge. A guerrilla victory would wipe out that prospect. So would a successful defiance of government authority by Col. Ochoa. The moment that people in the United States get the idea that El Salvador is merely a place where colonels play games is the right time for the United States to end its aid.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Fortune Tellers

A fierce quarrel over economic forecasts within the Reagan administration and the Republican Party has gone far beyond the usual technicalities. The administration's forecast having been extravagantly wrong a year ago, the economists believe it is essential to be careful this time. But some of the politicians regard the economic forecast as a sort of statement of purpose, and they vehemently attack anything less than wild optimism as being a retreat from the original Reagan spirit.

The economists are right. If the White House were to come out with blue-sky projections of high growth and rapidly falling unemployment in its budget and its Economic Report at the end of this month, people would conclude that the Reagan administration was taking a vacation from reality. They would then begin to protect themselves in ways that would not help prospects for recovery.

The forecast is the foundation on which an administration bases its economic plans. To say merely that the Reagan administration's forecast erred a year ago is a considerable understatement. Geoffrey H. Moore, who was commissioner of labor statistics in the Nixon administration and is now at Rutgers University, recently surveyed successive administra-

tions' annual forecasts over the years. Generally, he finds, they run pretty close to the consensus among other economists outside the government, but there was an important exception — the 1982 forecast. It was far more optimistic than the consensus, which itself turned out to have been too optimistic.

That error had important consequences. It misled the president into expecting a quick end to the recession last spring, with a strong recovery during the summer. Similarly this month's forecast will inevitably influence the president's choices throughout the year.

The White House has now adopted a forecast that shows the real growth rate of the economy rising to about 4 percent a year by the summer and continuing at that level — a very moderate rate for the recovery from a deep recession. But it is important for the administration to show that it is not counting on high growth rates to arrive suddenly out of nowhere and that its plans will not come unraveled if that high growth does not appear on cue. Perhaps the present forecast does not seem very cheerful, but at least these numbers are a good deal closer to reality than their predecessors were a year ago.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

About the Soviet Economy

The occasional visitor to Moscow can settle at a glance the debate about the Soviet economy that rages in Western capitals. Living standards there are relatively high, and continue to rise. The economic difficulties come not in meeting basic needs but in satisfying increasingly discriminating tastes.

Automobiles present perhaps the most striking sign of steady economic growth. Private cars, a rarity 20 years ago, are now common to the point of becoming a problem. On such main drags as Gorki Street and Kalinin Prospekt there are now rush-hour traffic jams.

Clothing is not only warm and serviceable. Stylish coats, hats and boots are evident all over Moscow. One way Russians put down the Chinese is by criticizing their dress. "They think," a Russian said of the Chinese, "that a good Marxist has to look like a peasant."

Lines outside food shops are more common now than a couple of years ago. But the basic supply is assured. Indeed, there is enough around so that there was an increase to mark the accession of Yuri Andropov.

But if the quantity of goods suffices, quality and servicing fall short. The agenda of the Politburo shows that at their meeting on Dec. 16, the top Russian leaders discussed, besides arms control and relations with Finland, the question of the availability of auto parts.

Meat, which was a luxury in the past, is now central to the Soviet food problem. Demand is rising, and the big pinch in agriculture comes in feed grains for livestock.

— Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

Iran's Isolation Diminishes

Although it has good relations with almost no country, the Tehran government has built up some pragmatic partnerships that leave it much less isolated than it was a year ago. Economic ties with Turkey and Pakistan are flourishing. Despite continual criticism from both capitals, Soviet-Iranian ties continue and the Russians see no alternative preferable to Ayatollah Khomeini. Britain has restored export credit guarantees for sales to Iran. France has resumed Air France flights and has tried to send an ambassador. And the United States has let it be known that it considers Iran's government relatively stable and able to survive in the event of the ayatollah's death.

— Fred Halliday in the Times of India, quoted in World Press Review.

Thatcher to the Falklands

Sucking the last drying drop of publicity juice from the fading Falklands, the Grand Duchess of Grantham drops effortlessly into the Royal Plural: "We came to talk to Our people. We were related twice in the air. It was very unusual for Us."

Sad it is that we felt it necessary to make this spectacularly unnecessary and expensive trip to sustain what is now Our only electoral image: the Boadicea of the South Atlantic.

It hardly needs pointing out that the nation's one growth industry, the peace movement, has got the Thatcher running scared — or at least taking it seriously enough to send the good woman chasing 8,000 miles across the world to combat it.

— James Cameron, The Guardian (London).

Detached and Phasing Out

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is customary in the second January after each inauguration to write a midterm assessment of a presidency. That is what I set out to do. But it quickly became clear that in the case of Ronald Reagan something else is required. What we are witnessing this January is not the midpoint in the Reagan presidency, but its phaseout.

"Reaganism," it is becoming increasingly clear, was a one-year phenomenon, lasting from his nomination in the summer of 1980 to the passage of his first budget and tax bills in the summer of 1981. What has been occurring ever since is an accelerating retreat from Reaganism, a process in which he is more spectator than leader.

One measure of that transition was last week's Gallup Poll showing Mr. Reagan trailing two leading Democrats in trial heats for the 1984 election. Former Vice President Walter Mondale had a 52-40 percent lead. Sen. John Glenn had a 54-39 percent lead.

Such leads for opposition candidates are extremely rare at this stage of the cycle when all presidents, including Mr. Reagan, enjoy an aura of authority.

But presidential polls change. Much more significant is the way in which power is moving away from Mr. Reagan in the ongoing work of government. What began as a process of delegation is rapidly approaching abdication.

Look at the world scene. The Middle East peace effort is at a crucial juncture, so special envoy Philip Habib is hard at work on the problem. The Far East demands attention, so Secretary of State George Shultz puts in a long Saturday of briefings in preparation for a trip to China, Japan and South Korea. Western Europe stirs in response to a peace initiative from the new Soviet leader, so Vice President George Bush schedules a round of high-level talks in the European capitals.

Meantime, the president — back five days from his most recent California holiday — is photographed in sports clothes heading off for a weekend at Camp David.

To be sure, there is important, unfinished business to occupy him. As he left for Camp David, final decisions had not yet been made on the budget he submits at the end of the month. But less and less effort is made to pretend that Ronald Reagan is managing those decisions on a day-by-day basis.

Indeed, his aides leaked word that he had skipped last Friday's budget session, and a senior official told the Washington Post's Lou Cannon and David Hoffman that Mr. Reagan "is probably the most detached president that has served in that office in a long, long time."

His detachment is extraordinary, in the face of record unemployment and a fiscal crisis that threatens intolerable deficits of \$200 billion or more each year for the foreseeable future. Republican congressional leaders, administration economic and budget officials, the senior White House staff and the inner-circle cabinet members were struggling all last week to find a way to escape the mess that threatens America's and the world's long-term economic prospects.

They brought their ideas to Mr. Reagan, who sent them back to work again. Why? Not because he was raising important questions that the others had failed to consider, or suggesting alternatives that they were not imaginative enough to see. No one pretends that Mr. Reagan contributes to the policy-analysis process in that way.

His role was to ask how the measures they were recommending could be reconciled with his promises of 1980-81 and the simplistic rhetoric of his 30 years on the conservative banquet circuit.

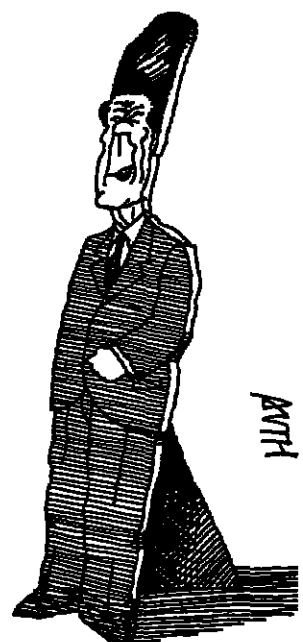
The job, as Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hoffman described it, was to make Mr. Reagan recognize that his most cherished goals could not be reconciled — with each other and with external realities.

The real work of governing at this point is to deal with the complexities of the world scene and remedy the errors and excesses of domestic policy that marked the

year of Mr. Reagan's ascendancy — to slow the runaway growth of military spending, recapture some of the squandered revenue base, cancel the foolish indexation of tax rates before it goes into effect.

In that process of mid-course correction, Mr. Reagan is less the man out front than the barrier to be overcome. Even if he is persuaded to lend his voice to the effort, he will be the tag-along.

At some point down the road the phaseout of the Reagan presidency



will confront the Republican Party with an awkward but vital choice of its future leadership. At that point those who are now cooperating in easing the transition from Reaganism — the Bushes, Laxalts, Bakers and Doles, plus the key members of the White House staff and cabinet — may choose up sides in the struggle for succession.

The United States is fortunate that, for now, they are putting aside their personal ambitions and working together to fill the vacuum of leadership that President Reagan's phaseout has left.

The Washington Post.

Why Andropov Wants a Missile Deal

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW — Twenty years ago the Russian poet Yevgeni Yevushenko, then something of a hero for those Russians who hoped for changes after Stalin's death, wrote a song called "Do the Russians Want War?" His answer was no.

A web of suffering persists to this day across the country, linking knobby faced war veterans, who wear their combat medals like armor plating across their chests, with millions of other Soviet citizens whose lives were in some way crippled by Hitler's war. One doesn't have to take the word of a Soviet poet that the Russians do not want another war. Most foreigners with experience of Russia have anecdotes from their experience to prove it.

The problem which bedevils the West's relations with the Soviet Union is not Russian warmongering but reconciling Soviet and Western estimates of what security demands for each side. By the beginning of this decade, after years of expensive arms manufacture which the Russians considered no less than their right as a superpower, the Soviet government had reached approximate happiness — what strategists call parity — only to find the West unhappy.

The Russians had hoped a military balance that took account of their security needs would receive the stamp of approval in formal East-West agreements. Instead they face Western programs which, if implemented, will force the Soviet Union into an expensive and so far unplanned-for response. It would then have to decide whether to develop anti-missile defenses, an option both sides thought they had safely closed off in the first SALT treaty.

The Soviet government does not have unlimited time to ponder what to do; the timing of weapons production is such that it must choose within the next year or two what weapons it will want to deploy up to the end of the century. If Moscow cannot soon in some way stop the West's programs, Soviet strategists and the ever-present Russian nervousness about security will together produce great pressure for Soviet counter-programs.

It is difficult to find any Westerner concerned with Soviet affairs who believes that this is what the Russians want. The cost of a new arms race would be difficult for Soviet society to bear.

The economy is planned to grow at an unprecedentedly slow tempo, and so is investment. The government is committed in the present five-year plan to increase production of consumer goods at a faster rate than industrial goods, a reversal of traditional priorities. Mr. Andropov repeated this pledge in his first speech as party leader, and there is no doubt the government believes it politically most desirable. There are no reserves from which greater defense spending can be painlessly funded — although few people doubt that funded they would be, if security was thought to demand it.

This leaves the Soviet leaders with two choices. The first, the one that has been catching the newspaper headlines, is a propaganda campaign that exploits the unease within the Western alliance about where President Reagan is taking it.

The Russians are not comfortable partners for Western peacekeepers. They are firmly set against unilateral disarmament. They are not prepared, or have not been so far, to tolerate any independent peace movement within the Soviet Union.

However, it is inevitable that the Russians should try their hardest by political means to turn Western Europe in particular against cruise missiles and Pershing, because they are so uncertain about whether their second choice, which is to negotiate with the Americans, is a real one. After two years of watching Ronald Reagan they are perilously close to deciding that he is not a man they can negotiate with.

They have to feel that the two American arms offers that have been made — the zero option of no missiles on either side in Europe, and a cutback of strategic arms which would substantially alter

the shape of the Soviet deterrent — are meant to be impossible for them to accept.

They suspect that Mr. Reagan wants to go ahead with his buildup and so force Moscow into a competition it probably fears it cannot win. (Behind the scenes, the Soviet press pours on Mr. Reagan's America lies a healthy, not to say awed, respect for American power and technology.)

The Russians have now made public the outlines of their position at the two sets of arms talks. Their proposals on European missiles, even granted the fuzziness surrounding vital details, are substantially different from their first stand, which was that there was nothing to negotiate about. Yet Mr. Andropov has not added anything substantially new to what was already on offer — tentatively in private, if not in public — when Mr. Brezhnev was still alive. This is not surprising, for Mr. Andropov is not a new player in the Soviet strategists' team. He has been in it for years as head of the KGB and a Politburo member.

His appointment does mean that the Soviet Union has a leader who, unlike Mr. Brezhnev in his latter days, can apply an active mind to the problem and hold a meaningful meeting at the summit. A meeting with Mr. Reagan, which Mr. Andropov says he is in principle ready for, would signal that the Russians believe that they can engage the American administration in give-and-take negotiations on the strategic relationship. This would revive the image the Russians so like of their country — engaged in a businesslike way, on equal terms, with the other superpower.

They know this is the only reliable way to manage the relationship — the key word here being "manage," for they do not dream of removing all the problems, affecting almost all the world, that are inherent in it. But they aren't sure it is possible and so for the moment will do their mightiest to frustrate Mr. Reagan by exploiting the opportunities offered by an uncertain Western alliance.

The Observer, London.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Anti-Russian Bias'

Regarding "In Moscow, Status Is Keeping Your Hat On" (JHT, Dec. 31) by poet William Jay Smith:

Mr. Smith, who, we are told, has visited the Soviet Union four times, writes: "The only shops where I saw fur hats on sale were the beriozka, the hard-currency stores, which most Russians cannot frequent."

I, too, have visited the Soviet Union four times. All Mr. Smith had to do while he was in Moscow was visit an ordinary department store and he would have found a large inventory of fur hats of various qualities and prices, for Russians to buy according to their means — just as would occur in an American department store.

Instead of going on about the black market, Mr. Smith should have ascertained that goods available to the Russian people in their own shops also turn up in the beriozka.

Speaking of the subway, Mr. Smith tells of "rattling along in a sauna." He does not tell of stations like palaces, the exceptional frequency of smooth-running trains, the ample lighting or the absence of litter.

He writes with anti-Russian bias.

EDWARD BERMAN, Cannes, France.

Jews in the 1930s

Regarding "Panel on War Role of U.S. Jews Breaks Up" (JHT, Jan. 3): I would like to go back to the prewar years from 1934 on when the little man with the funny mustache made it blatantly clear what he had in mind for the Jews.

Israel Singer's statement that the Jewish community was "relatively powerless" makes interesting reading when you consider that every major Hollywood studio was controlled by Jews and that Hollywood had enormous propaganda potential.

Mr. Rostow, who later served as a senior aide to President Lyndon Johnson, relates that two of the peo-

ple's most outspoken pessimists about U.S.-Soviet relations, John Foster Dulles and Charles Bohlen, later expressed regret about the opportunity lost for taking up the natural problem of the era, the post-World War II division of Germany.

"Looking back on it," Mr. Bohlen said in a 1964 interview, "there are a number of things that might have been done, and I think one of them might have been to have gone along with Winston Churchill's appeal in the spring of '33 for a summit conference. And from what we know now, this would have been a very fruitful period and might easily have led to a radical solution in our favor of the German question."

Although there are obvious differences in the eras and the situation, the elements of continuity are striking. Then as now the Soviets tried to seize the initiative.

In 1953 the new Soviet strongman, Georgi Malenkov, beat Mr. Eisenhower to the punch when he declared 11 days after Stalin's death: "There is no disputed or unresolved question that cannot be settled peacefully by mutual agreement."

Since taking office Mr. Andropov has repeatedly grabbed the headlines — stating his readiness for a summit with Mr. Reagan, making public an arms control proposal that Washington had rejected, and issuing a "grand new peace proposal" in negotiation of an East-West non-aggression pact. Mr. Reagan has adopted a wait-and-see posture.

A second constant emerges in Rostow's admonition that "many matters." Such openings as there are may not last long.

What sabotaged the chances of negotiations about Germany in 1953 were the riots in East Germany in June 1953, after six weeks of movement toward liberalization there. Mr. Rostow said, "There may be a parallel. In Mr. Andropov's first days in power, U.S. officials reported several signs and hints that he wanted to extricate the Soviet Union from its war in Afghanistan, where 110,000 troops are now committed. In the intervening weeks the old hard-line position re-emerged, a sign, according to diplomats in Moscow, of a behind-the-scenes power struggle."

The parallels extend to Vietnam. Then as now the focus of East-West attention was Germany. In 1953 the question was reunification; in 1983 it is whether the United States would install a new generation of clear missiles in West Germany.

Will Mr. Reagan make a mistake if he fails to seize the opportunity brought by the change in Moscow? Some experts think so.

Mr. Rostow said in an interview: "Perhaps it would be a time to look out a wider picture of possibilities to the Soviets... a more far-reaching vision of what U.S.-Soviet relations should be in this kind of world."

William Hyland, Soviet affairs adviser under Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, says the lesson of the Eisenhower era is that "it is in the Western interest in a time of change in the Russian leadership to be far more active and aggressive in pushing your interest than to wait for things to settle down in Moscow."

Another Soviet affairs expert who favors a comprehensive speech to U.S.-Soviet affairs is Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a close aide to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now at the Brookings Institution. His views are reported to be shared by many senior State Department officials.

Mr. Reagan's view, according to an administration official, is that the new Soviet leadership is a continuation of the previous one, so "until we see some indication of major change, there's no need or benefit to show public statement by the president."

Newsday.

FROM OUR JAN. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: New Sultan in Morocco

PARIS — The news of the proclamation at Fez of Muley-Hafid as Sultan of Morocco has caused a great sensation in political circles. Abd-el-Aziz was, on January 4, solemnly deposed at the Mosque of Fez and his brother Muley-Hafid proclaimed Sultan in his stead. Abd-el-Aziz is reproached with having allowed his territory to be invaded by the Christians and of having entered into an arrangement with them for the organization of a police force in the ports of his Empire. The proclamation of the new Sultan was made under two conditions, the abolition of taxation and the suppression of all relations with Europeans except such as are permitted by custom and the national regulations.

1933: A Prayer for Prosperity

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Our world lacks that form of successful attainment which we call prosperity. We are praying to whatever gods we worship, and are bending brain and muscle that it may return. We want our prosperity back. There is serious question as to whether we want the same brand and nature of prosperity that we enjoyed prior to 1929. Our civilization had become a civilization of things. We hardly noted whether our life had dignity, moral worth and a touch of aesthetic introspection. A definition of the new prosperity may read somewhat as follows — an adequate supply of nutrition, mental, spiritual and physical, available for all persons at all times."

JOHN BAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman
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INSIGHTS

At Stanford, Ex-POW Teaches Lessons of Fear, Pain and Guilt

By Jay Mathews

STANFORD, California—The U.S. Navy pilot was sick and weak in a North Vietnamese prison that fell of 1965. His untreated, smashed left knee would, fuse so straight, it could never be fixed and the torture sessions were about to begin.

Yet his mind focused on the sunny Stanford University campus and something he read once by the Phrygian Stoic philosopher Epictetus, who was expelled from Rome in the year 90.

"Lament is an impediment to the leg, but not to the will," Epictetus had said 1,900 years before the words stayed with the pilot for 17 years of pain and despair. Until James Bond Stockdale had survived, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and finally made it back to Stanford to return some of what he had received.

In an unusual experiment for an American college campus, a prisoner of war is being allowed to apply the stark lessons of fear, guilt and pain to a course on philosophy for everyday life. The result is an academic sensation here, with five times the class limit of 15 applying for admission and many of the rejects trying to sneak in anyway.

A Frustrated Philosopher

The sophomore seminar, "Combating Courage and Manipulation," needs to consider the thoughts of Epictetus, Seneca, Kierkegaard, Dostoevsky, Plato and Aristotle, and gives Mr. Stockdale a chance to let the frustrated philosopher within him run wild.

A short, husky, white-haired man with the look of a small-town banker, Mr. Stockdale, 59, spent two years in graduate school at Stanford shortly before his Vietnam ordeal, but his academic style is a bit different than that of his teachers. He sharply raps his lectern, not to get attention, but to demonstrate the makeshift code he used to communicate with other prisoners of war.

At the first class meeting, in a quiet, carpeted seminar room, Mr. Stockdale quickly yanked his audience of well-nourished 19-year-olds in sweaters and blue jeans back to his barren, solitary cell at Hoa Lo (Fiery Furnace) prison.

"I believe," he said, "that human nature, its properties, the best and the worst of it, is laid bare for all to see most quickly and clearly in the laboratory, the hermetically sealed laboratory, of an extortionist prison."

Somewhat, Mr. Stockdale told the students, you may learn something here about the subtle pressures of American society, particularly the manipulations of the corporate board room or the government office.

'Once-in-a-Lifetime Chance'

"You don't have to be a prisoner to use some of the ideas I'm going to get out of this," said Garin Veirs, who came to the seminar as an economics major and the varsity football team leader in quarterback sacks. "It was a once-in-a-lifetime chance," said Susan Compton, a public policy major from San Diego. "I had never heard that point of view before."

As the highest-ranking American prisoner of war and a constant irritant to his captors, Mr. Stockdale suffered months without treatment of his injured shoulder, back and smashed left leg. He still cannot bend his leg at the knee.

He encountered several times the torturer dubbed "Big Eye," an expert in applying excruciating pain with rope bindings and rods. He cut and bruised himself intentionally so he would be unsuitable for propaganda display.

Once, he told the students, "when I was just about out of gas," he broke a window and used the sharp glass to slash his wrists so that a particularly intense interrogation would stop. To this day, he said, he doesn't know if he was also trying to end his life.

"History abounds with examples of extortion, of people manipulating other people through the imposition of feelings of fear and guilt," Mr. Stockdale said in the course description at Stanford, where he is a senior fellow of the Hoover Institution. "Though sometimes done in an easily recognized, explicit, and illegal way, the process is usually more subtle, more insidious, and within the law."

"Those who are in hierarchies — be they academic, business, governmental, military, or other — are frequently in positions in which people are trying to manipulate them, to get moral leverage on them by methods which are not easily recognized by the victims."

As an example, he cites the struggle of his wife, Sybil, to organize the League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia in 1967 and 1968 despite subtle pressure and opposition from the U.S. government.

He recalls his own decision to resign in 1980 as president of The United South Carolina military academy, after only one year in the job that had persuaded him to leave the navy before he needed to. The school's board would not let him upgrade the academic program and curb traditional hazing, and compromise, he had learned already, would not get him what he wanted.

Mr. Stockdale quotes with feeling the words of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet dissident and novelist: "Bless you, prison, for having shaped my life."

Writers such as Dostoevsky, Cervantes and St. Paul spent time in jail, Mr. Stockdale says, but it is Epictetus, a former Roman slave rendered lame by a cruel master, who seems most important to him.

When Mr. Stockdale was offered medical treatment and better living conditions if he cooperated with his captors, he remembered Epictetus: "Whoever would be free, let him wish nothing which depends on others, else he must necessarily be a slave."

Time for Academic Exploration

"Most people have to knuckle under to the organization, to Big Daddy," Mr. Stockdale said. "As someone put it, 'Cooperate to graduate.' This process can become a quagmire if you let it become one. You can become compromised by so many little steps that seem insignificant, and before you know it you have passed the point of no return. The extortionist knows, when you reach that point, that he has you."

Mr. Stockdale had been introduced to Epictetus at Stanford by Professor Philip Rhinelandt about two years before being shot down Sept. 9, 1965, while bombing railroad boxcars between Vinh and Thanh Hoa.

The navy had sent the promising young lieutenant commander to Stanford to get a master's degree in political science, useful for future Pentagon duty in planning strategies and policies. To Mr. Stockdale, this was a "license to steal," because it left him time to explore subjects the navy was not interested in.

Wandering through the philosophy department one day in civilian clothes, he encountered Mr. Rhinelandt. Mr. Stockdale said he was a graduate student who had never taken a philosophy course, a naval officer and a U.S. Naval Academy graduate. Mr. Rhinelandt invited

Mr. Stockdale into his course "on the problems of good and evil" and promised an hour of private tutoring a week so Mr. Stockdale could get the necessary background in philosophy.

Mr. Stockdale also studied Marxism at Stanford with Robert North, a political science professor. During his captivity in Vietnam, he said, he was able to say to an interrogator: "That's not what Lenin said; you're a deviationist."

Mr. Rhinelandt gave Mr. Stockdale a copy of "Encheiridion" — a collection of Epictetus's thoughts as collected by his disciple, Arrian — a gift that puzzled and somewhat annoyed the navy flyer. He was a pilot and a technical expert, a man of the 20th century who played golf and drank martinis. Of what use was it to read, "Is it better to die in hunger, exempt from guilt and fear, than to live in affluence and with perturbation?"

But in prison, he told his students, the phrase echoed through his mind again and again. "What really gives you prison nightmares, it's not broken bones, it's not pain," he said. "The way to destruction of a person is guilt and fear — guilt over what torture forces one to say or do and fear of the shame and loss of self-respect that might result."

Leader Among War Prisoners

The years in prison became a struggle between a high-level Vietnamese interrogator dubbed "The Cat" and Mr. Stockdale. The naval officer was the key target for interrogation because he was the POW leader, tapping out messages to other prisoners in violation of prison rules, issuing orders to refuse propaganda broadcasts and resist special privileges and sometimes even staging riots.

In 1970, the interrogator, looking haggard and nervous, paid one last visit to Mr. Stock-

dale to confess that he was being demoted, apparently in part because of his failure to break down his prize American prisoner.

But until then, Mr. Stockdale said, he had to endure a great deal of pain and doubt. At one critical point, he told the students, he learned "there are times when you can't be reasonable, when you can't be rational." In 1966, after a night of torture designed to persuade him to tell an American visitor that the U.S. bombing violated international law, Mr. Stockdale kicked over a table and screamed: "No, I won't say that. I don't care what you do to me."

Difference With Epictetus

It was potentially a suicidal act. The torturer held ropes that could slowly and painfully kill the prisoner. But instead, "The Cat" decided to give up the effort. He went away muttering that he had to find someone to talk to the American visitor by 10 the next morning. Mr. Stockdale realized, he said, that his torturer was just another bureaucrat, unable to deal with anyone so unpredictable.

By the seminar's second session, students were cross-examining Mr. Stockdale about his captivity and pointing out some contradictions perceived in their own study of Epictetus.

The philosopher, one student said, would never have tolerated taking orders from someone like Mr. Stockdale, as almost all of his fellow U.S. prisoners of war did. Mr. Stockdale smiled and agreed.

He said the current student generation appears to appreciate fully the values of courage, fidelity, friendship, honor, love and justice that he wants them to know how to protect.

The instructor said he would ask for two term papers and maybe a final exam. But, he added, "I'm not a hard grader. I'm a soft touch."

Shultz, the Buddha of Foggy Bottom, Chooses the Easygoing Way to Policy

There are those close observers who call the 60th secretary of state "Buddha-like" and others who believe that, in only six months, the successor to Alexander M. Haig Jr. has already made himself the Reagan administration's most valued member. In this intimate profile of George P. Shultz, excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*, Bernard Gwertzman of *The New York Times's* Washington bureau, who has reported on every secretary of state since 1963, gives high midterm grades to the man who "still seems to see himself as the university dean on leave from academia to help out his friend in the White House."

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — What is most striking about George P. Shultz is that he is so unburdened. Returning from the White House, he had hung up his pin-striped jacket and put on a bright blue cardigan to receive a reporter in his cozy hideaway on the seventh floor of the State Department.

He talked easily, taking time for an occasional anecdote. His large frame seemed confined as he leaned forward in his straight-backed chair in the room he uses for thinking and chatting, free for an hour or two a day from the pressures that bear down incessantly on him as secretary of state.

Unconventionally, the secretary had just rebuked the Israeli government for expelling some foreign teachers from the occupied West Bank for refusing to sign an oath pledging not to give assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization. It wasn't that he was for assisting the PLO — freedom of speech was involved. For that principle, he said, he had been ready to resign as dean of the University of Chicago business school during the Vietnam War, when the faculty, fearful of student protests, asked him to deny Dow Chemical, which manufactured napalm, the right to recruit on campus.

"I said, 'Absolutely nothing doing,'" Mr. Shultz recalled. "Communists come here. Nazis come here. Anybody the students want to invite comes, and they say their piece, whatever it is. That's what a campus is about — openness, argument. And, in effect, this company has been invited by these students, and this is where they are going to be interviewed." And they were.

No Quick Triumphs

Gradually, the conversation came around to his major problems. No, he said, he wasn't expecting any quick diplomatic triumphs, although he was intrigued by the possibilities opened up by the change of leadership in Moscow.

Yes, it was hard to master the intricacies of missile warheads, payloads and the like that are at the heart of any attempt to rethink the relationship with the Soviet Union, but "I've read into it a fair amount.... I have been taking opportunities to be briefed on this part, that part and another part, and bring myself up to speed on it."

It was difficult, he admitted, not to be distracted by front-page news. "I think unless you do something about it in the job of secretary of state, you will spend 100 percent of your time on the Middle East."

Philosophic, self-assured, cautious about what is possible, resigned to what he calls "the long haul" — there, six months in office, is the essential Mr. Shultz, the image that accounts as much as anything for the boomerang he still enjoys with Congress, the press and his potential rivals in the administration, as well as with leaders, both friendly and adversarial, abroad.

Mr. Shultz, the 60th secretary of state, has never lacked admirers. In his recent memoirs, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger wrote, "If I could choose one American to whom I would entrust the nation's fate, it would be George Shultz."

Morning Briefing

Mr. Shultz likes to get up at 5:30 A.M. and be at the State Department by 7:15 to read the overnight cables and get his morning top-secret briefing from a Central Intelligence Agency officer before the pressure builds up. He seldom leaves for home — the Shultzes bought a house in Bethesda, Maryland, after his State Department appointment — before 8 P.M., and he usually works Saturday mornings. (Mr. Shultz is married to the former Helena O'Brien, from Nashua, New Hampshire.)

His first scheduled meeting is normally with the deputy secretary of state, Kenneth W. Dam, and other department "principals."

On Thursdays, he has breakfast with Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, to iron out pending State Department-Pentagon problems. On Tuesdays, he has breakfast with the secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan; the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein; and the director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman. It is unusual, of course, for

a secretary of state to join the government's economic troupe, but rarely has a secretary of state had Mr. Shultz's economic experience. He held both Mr. Regan's job and Mr. Stockman's under Richard M. Nixon; he also served Mr. Nixon as secretary of labor and White House economic coordinator.

Mr. Regan, who got his first stock-market training from Mr. Shultz's father, Birl, founder of the New York Stock Exchange Institute, invited him to contribute his expertise to their counsels.

The secretary says the benefit is mutual. "It's artificial," he explains, "to talk about the U.S. economy as though it exists in some sort of isolation. It is part of the world economy, and we have to think of it that way."

Moreover, continued involvement in economics helps him to transpose to his new field the kind of discipline and way of ordering things that he learned during his economic activities.

Lessons From the Past

To hear him talk, these lessons from the past involve many things. For instance, his stints as a labor-management mediator during his academic career — he holds a doctorate in industrial relations from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taught at MIT from 1948 to 1957, and was on the faculty of the University of Chicago business school from 1957 to 1968 — convinced him that every issue can be seen from various vantage points.

Almost every view of a problem proves to have some merit, he says, if you study it carefully enough, and what you must do is listen and try to figure out ways to "move the situation along."

This philosophy is making for certain changes at Foggy Bottom. He has insisted on being educated in depth before making any recommendations to the president — a demand for information and still more information that has sometimes nettled department professionals who wish he would be quicker about making up his mind, and also about letting them know what he thinks. Some of them have described him as "Buddha-like."

His emphasis on economics has made top officials dust off their old textbooks. One senior aide said he was taken aback during his first conversation with Mr. Shultz when the new secretary asked him about steel subsidies in Britain, a subject his predecessors had been giving a wide berth.

He has made listening an art form to be copied by others in Washington who are sensitive to every change of fashion. His speaking voice is so soft that often one must strain to hear him clearly. He has called a halt to "guerrilla warfare" between the State Department and the president's White House advisers, many of whom he knew during his work in Ronald Reagan's campaign, by involving as many of them as possible in decision-making and by stressing consensus instead of confrontation.

In a capital not known for meekness in high places, he cultivates the common touch. There was an example of that during his trip with the president last month to Brazil, Colombia, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Mr. Shultz was in the presidential palace in Brasilia when Mr. Reagan's motorcade left for the next appointment without him. He ran out into the courtyard, only to find the motorcade had left. He was 10 or 15 years old, his driver dozing in his seat. "He — secretary of state," Mr. Shultz resented with the Brazilian, finally getting him to agree to catch up with the others.

When Mr. Shultz got to his destination, the State Department security men were expecting to be chastised for letting the motorcade leave without him. Instead, he apologized for having been late.

According to former colleagues in the academic, business and political worlds, behind the easygoing manner, George Shultz is tough. One example they cite is his response to a problem that confronted him when he was secretary of the Treasury.

Belieged by the developing Watergate scandals, President Nixon's counsel, John Dean, had produced an "enemies list" and had told the Internal Revenue Service to harass everyone on it. The IRS asked Mr. Shultz what to do. "I felt," he says, "that this was something we had no business doing. So I just told the IRS, 'Do nothing.'"

Soon afterward, an IRS computer kicked out Mr. Nixon's tax return for audit. Again, the IRS asked Mr. Shultz what to do. "It was an easy question to answer," he recalls. "I said, 'Go audit the president's tax return.'"

Mr. Nixon was furious. He called Mr. Shultz and ordered him to find out by the next morning how many other presidents had had their taxes audited.

"The answer was that every recent president had his tax return audited," Mr. Shultz says. "Some have been assessed for back taxes. That is because they were wealthy men and had complicated returns, including President Nixon."

The high marks being given to the secretary of state by virtually everyone who has watched him in his testing period are impressive, but they represent the atmospherics of policy-making. He has taken over smoothly and with aplomb. How well, however, has he done on matters of substance?

The secretary did not come as an innocent to the problem of the Soviet Union, for example. As Mr. Nixon's secretary of the Treasury, he traveled to Moscow for several wide-ranging conversations with Leonid I. Brezhnev and Alexei N. Kosygin, then the Soviet prime minister, on the economic aspects of what was the high point of détente.

With Mr. Brezhnev dead and Yuri V. Andropov apparently secure as his successor, Mr. Shultz is being urged by some of the country's Soviet experts not to miss a possible chance for a diplomatic breakthrough. Thus, William G. Hyland, one of the Nixon administration's ranking Moscow specialists, has been telling him that Mr. Reagan, as a Republican conservative, can explore an accommodation with the Kremlin without worrying about a domestic backlash.

What, in his heart of hearts, Mr. Shultz feels about that is one of the biggest questions in Washington. One of his talents is keeping everyone guessing about what he tells Mr. Reagan in private.

Yet some generalizations can be attempted. Basically, Mr. Shultz appears to be a hard-liner in his view of the U.S. role in the world, and this makes for an essential compatibility between him and the president. For instance, when asked what, in retrospect, he thought of the Vietnam War, he replied: "One of the big lessons is, if you are going to be in a war, you better be in it to win, and not tie your hands the way we did."

What of covert operations by the CIA? No qualms about them, he replied, when they are necessary. Violations of human rights by the rightist regimes of Central America? He is concerned about the issue, but also believes the United States should not let El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala be overrun by communist-backed guerrillas.

Doctrinal World View

All the same, there seems to be a lack in his makeup of the kind of integrated, all-embracing, doctrinal world view that animates some of his present colleagues and contributed to the outlook of such former secretaries of state as Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Haig.

He puts more emphasis than any of his predecessors on economic issues, as though to suggest that problems such as debts, refinancing, trade deficits and commodity prices can cause more woe than communist subversion and other more traditional State Department concerns. After his recent European trip, he was saying that the West had to combine "realism" about the Soviet Union with a willingness to explore the possibility of mutually profitable agreements.

The question is how hard the United States should try to improve relations with the new Soviet leadership. Some of Mr. Shultz's aides say he will soon have to take a clearer position within the administration on that score.

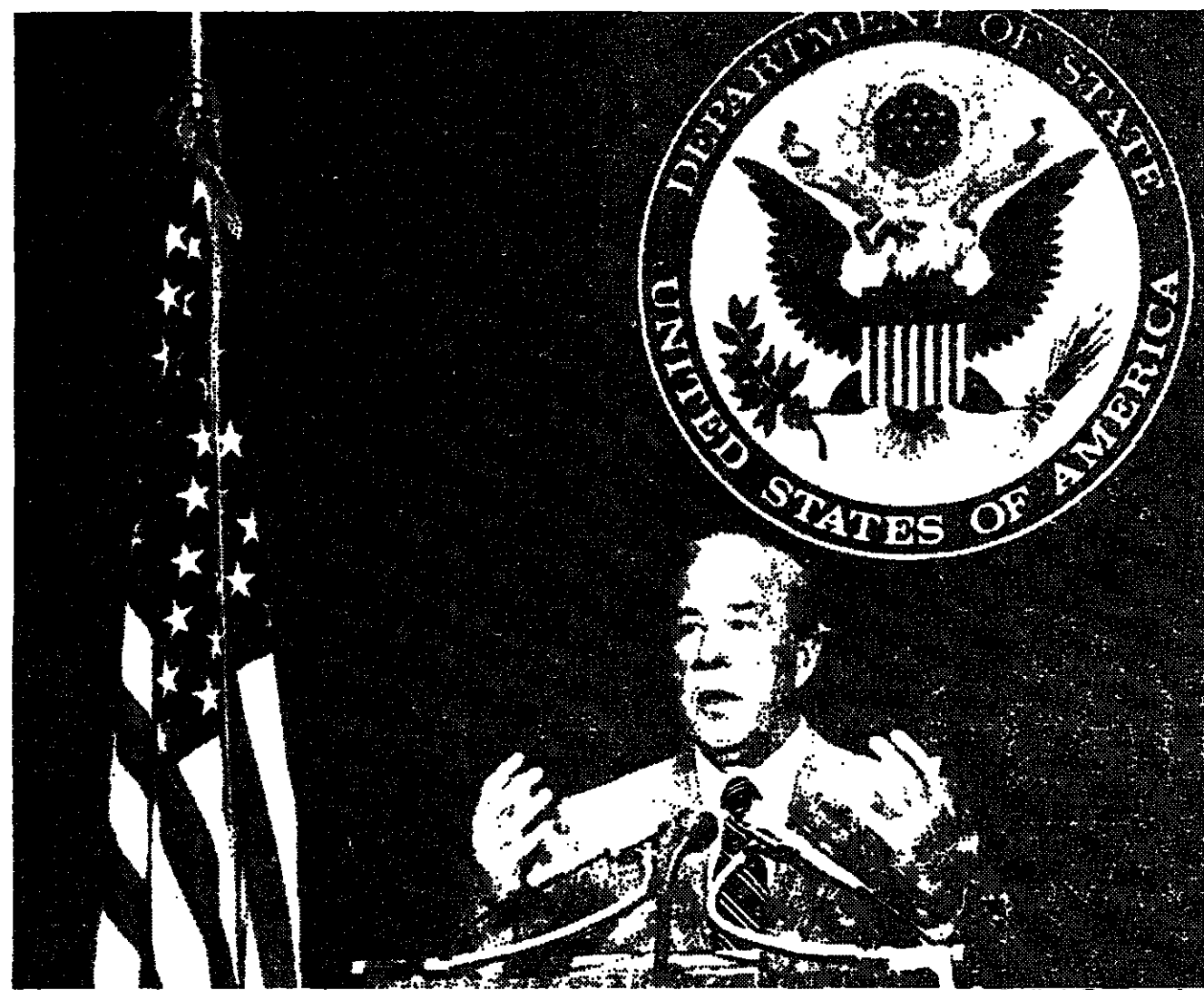
Mr. Shultz, 62, is having less and less time for the relaxing days with friends and family that were so much a part of his life until six months ago. He and his wife consider themselves Californians now, and they like to get away whenever they can for weekends in their Stanford home.

Sitting in his private study, considering a question as to what he expects to be the toughest issues of 1983, he muses in the same slow, tentative way he had when he took on his new job in June. "Well, issues emerge. You can't always predict what they are going to be. However, I think it's important to try to set your own strategy as much as you can, and identify, and have work going on, and so on. How that is conducted, I think, is of great importance."

It may be too early to say how well he is doing his share of the conducting. His presence at Mr. Reagan's side during the president's Latin American trip was symbolic of a shifting emphasis — away from concern about the Soviet and Cuban threats to the region and toward the need for economic and social solutions.

He still seems to see himself as the university dean on leave from academia to help out his friend in the White House. The hardball players in the Washington establishment have come around to believing he means it when he says, "The president is boss," even though the president has not always taken his advice and tends to shoot from the hip in his public comments.

There are those in Washington who say that by conveying an air of stability and creating an impression of a more thoughtful approach to the country's interlocking foreign problems, Mr. Shultz has already made himself the administration's most valued member.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz speaking at a news conference in Washington.

Increasing Apathy in Swiss Elections May Point to Overdose of Democracy

By Harry Trimborn

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland — Are the Swiss suffering from an overdose of democracy? The question has been raised amid growing concern over declining voter participation and its effect on Switzerland's proud tradition of direct democracy.

The system calls on the people to choose virtually every public official and settle virtually every public issue. Many communities still decide such matters by a show of hands at public meetings.

There was a time when voting was compulsory in many parts of Switzerland. It still is in Schaffhausen, one of Switzerland's 26 autonomous cantons, or provinces, where eligible voters are fined the equivalent of \$6 if they fail to vote without a valid reason. Last September, Schaffhausen's voters defeated a move to abolish the fine.

Yet voting has declined dramatically in the years since World War II, to around 30 percent in national elections and to less than 20 percent in some local elections. Only the United States among the world's democracies has a comparably poor record.

Mixed Feelings

Among the Swiss, feelings are mixed about how seriously voter apathy threatens their democracy, or if it does at all.

Ulrich Hubacher, a Justice Ministry official, said in a recent interview that the federal government did not consider the problem to be a real danger, but he added that the government was trying to increase the turnout by alerting voters to the issues and making it easier for them to vote.

The government is being cautious, though, because of another Swiss tradition — deep skepticism about governmental authority.

"The most important issue in this matter is that the government cannot undertake or suggest anything that might undermine our system of democracy," Mr. Hubacher said. "The citizen has the right to vote. He also has the right to refuse to vote. And anything that appears to be pressure to get people to vote is undemocratic."

Mr. Hubacher said he saw no contradiction between this view and Schaffhausen's practice of fining people who fail to vote. After all, he pointed out, such fines were approved by the voters.

Concern over the problem has been spotlighted in the press and in government and private studies. One of the latest studies is a detailed work published by the St. Gallen Graduate School of Economics, Law, Business and Public Administration, written by Alois Riklin, the school's president, and Roland Kley.

It reports that voter turnout in elections for the federal parliament between 1945 and 1975 averaged 65 percent, with a minimum figure of 52 percent. It says that only the United States had a lower average during that period, 48 percent. The Swiss average was 20 percentage points below that of 19 countries.

In national referendums, Switzerland's report was even worse. Mr. Riklin and Mr. Kley found that Switzerland had the lowest average turnout — 46.8 percent — among 11 countries that had national referendums in the 30-year period ending in 1975.

The turnout in one Swiss national referendum fell to 26.7 percent. The average voter turnout in national referendums in the 19 other countries was 76.4 percent.

According to the Riklin-Kley study, Swiss voting performance is even worse when elections and referendums at all levels are included. The say that from 1956 to 1979 St. Gallen, Switzerland's seventh-largest city with a population of 75,600, had an average voter turnout of 45 percent. This was 26 percentage points below the average for three comparable cities in Austria, West Germany and France.

"You can no longer talk about majority decisions if only about 30 percent of the people vote," said Ida Maria Hardegger, a student at the St. Gallen school.

Switzerland's democratic tradition is being corroded by what government officials and scholars say is the increasing frequency of elections and the growing complexity of the ballot issues.

No country in the world has as many elections as Switzerland, Mr. Riklin said in a recent interview. Voters are getting tired of being constantly asked to decide issues that are sometimes so complicated that they do not understand them, he said.

Voter apathy is especially strong among younger people, many of whom believe that elections will do little to change what they see as the conservative, restrictive policies of the country. Others believe that the pros and cons of many issues are so narrowly defined that it makes little difference which way the vote goes.

Studies show that a significant number of voters have on occasion voted contrary to their intentions because they failed to understand the issues involved. As a result, Mr. Riklin said, these voters will not go to the polls the next time a complex issue is involved, or they will rely on the opinion of a friend or their political party.

Mr. Riklin and Mr. Kley report that the Swiss went to the polls for 89 national elections between 1947 and 1975. France had the next highest number, 24, followed by Australia, Denmark and Austria, with 17 each.

They note that every Swiss national election called for more than one voter decision, a total of 130, compared to only 29 for the Australians, who were the next highest. Of the 554 national referendums that took place throughout the world between 1973 and 1978, more than half — 297 — were in Switzerland.

The contrast is even greater on the regional and local level. Under Switzerland's highly decentralized system of government, voting at the cantonal and community level is far more frequent — and more important — than at the national level.

Between 1956 and 1979, voters in St. Gallen went to the polls 148 times, an average of six times a year. In 1972, there were 11 elections. According to a federal government report, national referendums exceed 30 a year, more than three times as many as there were 50 years ago.

Voting requirements differ among the cantons and communities. In the canton of St. Gallen, for example, it is mandatory to conduct a referendum on any public expenditure exceeding \$3 million.

How They Voted

Among the bewildering array of issues placed before Switzerland's four million voters in recent years was a proposal to ban all forms of motorized transport on land, water and air on the second Sunday of every month. It was defeated. So were proposals to establish a 1,200-man federal anti-terrorist force, to ban the advertising of addictive substances, to liberalize laws and to lower the voting age to 18 from 20.

The voters in a community near Bern recently approved construction of a new school — but only after voting against the inclusion of student toilet facilities on the third floor of the building.

In its effort to get more voters to the polls, the federal government has offered more than 50 recommendations, each of which would require voter approval.

One recommendation calls for voting by mail. Many districts already permit absentee voting, but only for voters who are away from their districts at election time. Another would permit proxy voting, allowing voters to cast the ballots of other voters in his or her family.

Another would make it possible to take the ballot box to people who are unable to get to the polling place — people in hospitals, old-age homes and other such institutions. Still another calls for the payment of a small fee out of public funds to political parties for each vote they get.

Such a fee — about \$1.45 — is paid to parties in West Germany, but has "no chance of adoption in Switzerland," Mr. Hubacher said.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1983

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bank of America Says Rebound Of Economy To Be Slow, Halting

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Bank of America predicted Tuesday that the world economy would show a slow and halting recovery this year. John Wilson, chief economist for the largest U.S. bank, said at a press conference that it appeared global economic conditions would improve slightly when adjusted for inflation. "Real global economic growth will barely exceed 2 percent, making this one of the most hesitant recoveries on record," Mr. Wilson said.

Denmark Is to Raise \$1 Billion

LONDON (Reuters) — Denmark will raise a \$1 billion Eurocredit with a seven-year maturity, lead manager Morgan Guaranty Trust said Tuesday. Announcing final terms on the credit, Morgan also said this will be the major financing of Denmark's foreign borrowing program for 1983, which is a total of \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion. The loan will be a revolving credit for the first three years, turning into a term loan for the final four years. Morgan added there will be a five-year grace period on principal repayments. Interest will be set at 0.25 percentage point over the prime rate for three years and 0.30 point for the final four. However, if the prime rate exceeds the rate for 90-day certificates of deposit by 1.25 points for two consecutive weeks, the loan charge shifts to the combination of this margin over the CD rate for the first three years and 1.30 points over the CD rate for the final four years. Banks choosing the London interbank rate as their lending base will receive half a point over Libor for the first two years and 3/4 point over Libor thereafter. Denmark is paying higher margins than last year, when it borrowed \$1.2 billion for eight years. The Libor portion then was a split 3/4-1/2 point margin while the margin over the prime portion was set at 0.15 to 0.25 point.

New Reporting Service Cuts Staff

WASHINGTON (WP) — International Reporting Information Services, which began marketing its service in November, has dismissed one-third of its work force abruptly and may face an uncertain future when its European financial backers meet next week. Paul Becker, senior vice president of the company, which bills itself as a supplier of sophisticated information and analysis about international political and economic events, said 45 workers were let go "to bring current expenditures more in line with revenue results and prospects."

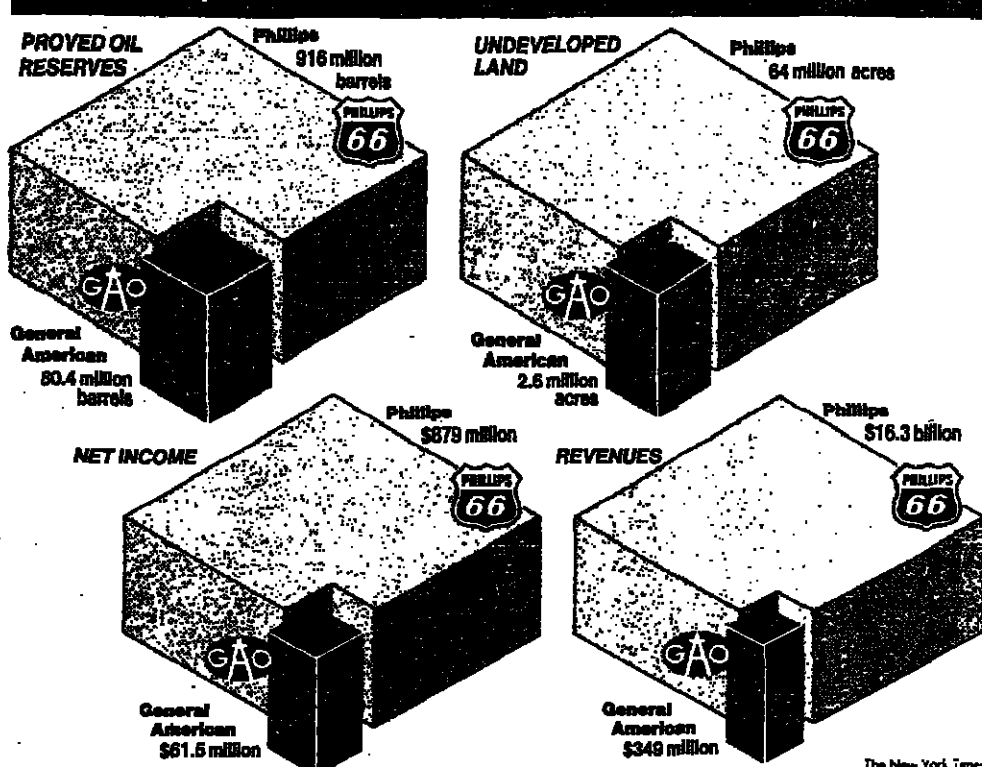
Alitalia to Buy McDonnell Jets

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's state airline, Alitalia, has exercised an option to buy 30 McDonnell Douglas DC-9 Super 80 planes valued at more than \$1 billion, the airline said Tuesday. In Washington, McDonnell Douglas said the order is the largest commercial transaction in its history.

Company Notes

Fujitsu will build a plant this year in the southwestern United States to produce optical fiber communications systems and related equipment, the Japanese company announced Tuesday in New York. Matsushita Electric said Tuesday that its joint venture with Robert Bosch to produce video tape recorders in West Germany will be capitalized at 5 million Deutsche marks (\$2.1 million), with Matsushita providing 65 percent of the total and Bosch the rest.

How the Phillips-General American Combination Looks



Phillips Expecting American Oil To Help It With Reserve Problem

By Thomas J. Lucick

NEW YORK — Phillips Petroleum, the 10th-largest U.S. energy concern, has seen its oil reserves shrink steadily. Unable to stem this decline through domestic drilling, the company invested heavily in the 1970s in oil exploration in the North Sea, off the coast of West Africa and in other regions outside the United States. As a result, the domestic oil reserves of Phillips — nearly half its supply is outside the United States — were widely regarded as insufficient to counter instability abroad or the increased energy demand that is expected in an economic recovery. Thus, the company struggled through 1982 with a complex set of problems. In addition to its heavy reliance on foreign sources of oil, its earnings were sharply reduced by the recession and lower energy consumption. Phillips, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, maintains that its agreement to buy General American Oil of Texas for \$1.2 billion will go far toward resolving those problems during the next decade. "Whether the acquisition improves our earnings next year depends on the direction of crude oil prices and that's hard to read," said Glenn A. Cox, an executive vice president and member of the board, in an interview shortly after the transaction was announced Friday. "But the long-term implications of the bigger domestic reserves are very good." Its agreement to acquire General American comes three months after Phillips announced an offshore oil discovery in the Santa Maria Basin off Santa Barbara, California, that by itself promises to give the company huge new domestic reserves. Phillips, which is continuing to drill in the area as a partner with Chevron U.S.A., says it expects to begin production in 1986 or 1987. Although the size of the Santa Maria discovery is not yet known, many analysts believe it will prove to be the largest domestic oil discovery since the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska, with 10 billion barrels of reserves, was first drilled 15 years ago. "The combination of General American and the Santa Maria basin changes Phillips' outlook dramatically," said Rosario Iacocca of L.F. Rothschild & Co. "It means stability and a much more reliable source of oil for a company that has been short on domestic reserves." Some analysts, meanwhile, said the General American acquisition may also reduce the chances of Phillips itself becoming the object of an unwelcome takeover attempt. The company, with its stock trading at depressed levels, has been the subject of several rumors. Mr. Cox said, "You can't ignore the fact that even large companies are affected" by takeover threats. Nonetheless, he added, the General American acquisition "has absolutely no relationship to an anti-takeover posture." "The deal stands on its own merits," he said. "We feel General American's reserves make a good fit into Phillips." The terms of the acquisition require Phillips to pay an average of \$45 apiece for General American's 25.4 million shares. General American, which had been trying to defeat a \$40-a-share offer for 50 percent of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Prime Rate Cut to 11% But NYSE Prices Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Most major U.S. banks cut their prime lending rates half a point Tuesday to 11 percent, the lowest level since Aug. 18, 1980. But prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which had reached record highs in recent sessions, declined, with the Dow Jones industrial average sliding 8.56 points to 1,083.79. Chase Manhattan, the third largest U.S. bank, lowered its prime to 11 percent Dec. 28, but no major banks followed then. On Tuesday, fifth-ranked Morgan Guaranty Trust led the move to 11 percent. Among others were Bank of America, the largest U.S. bank; second-ranked Citibank; and Chemical Bank, Continental Illinois National Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, Manufacturers Hanover, First National Bank of Boston and Bank of New York. The prime rate reductions followed declines in short-term interest rates in the face of continued weak demand for bank loans by business because of the recession, and Federal Reserve moves to encourage lower interest rates so as to foster economic recovery. "We think that the policy of the Federal Reserve will be to promote sufficient money supply growth to foster interest rate drops until such time as it sees economic activity picking up," said Daniel Van Dyke, senior economist at the Bank of America, the largest U.S. bank. "So it looks like we're in for more short-term rate drops until the Fed sees some growth in economic activity." Profit-taking Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange undercut the support the market gained from the prime rate cut. The Dow had turned higher briefly in mid-morning after the cut was announced. But the buying was exhausted within an hour, and the Dow slid throughout the afternoon. Declines advanced 8 to 7 and volume slumped to 98.25 million shares from 101.89 million yesterday. Analysts said the market was due for a technical correction after the record-breaking rally of the past three sessions, which saw the Dow soar a total of 47.46 points to close Monday at a new high of 1,092.35. "It was time for some profit-taking," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Co. "I don't think the market will go any lower. It should resume its advance tomorrow."

British Rate Boost Gives Pound a Lift

LONDON — Three of Britain's four main commercial banks raised interest rates Tuesday, giving the pound a late boost after it had fallen close to its record low against the dollar earlier in the day. The banks — Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds — announced they were raising their base rates one point to 11 percent, effective Wednesday. Midland Bank was expected to follow their lead. The increase was the second in less than three months. It followed heavy pressure on the pound going back to November when the last one-percent increase in interest rates was made. The British Treasury declined to comment, but banking sources said it was a commercial move by the major banks in reaction to market conditions. Nonetheless, the base rate rise took markets by surprise, since the Bank of England had not signaled its desire for such a move. The increase is a blow to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, which had been looking to lower interest rates to fuel an economic recovery. The pound recovered about 2 1/2 cents from the day's low against the dollar, helped by the increase in British interest rates. The pound ended the day in London at 1.5850 to the dollar, down from Monday's close of 1.5900, but sharply above Tuesday's low of 1.5605. The record low of 1.5550 occurred in October 1976. Reflecting concern of the pound's decline, stocks and government bonds fell sharply in fairly active trading. The Financial Times index slid 9.4 points to 604.3. The possible effect of the pound's fall on interest rates and inflation left the market very nervous, dealers said. Gold closed at \$482.25 an ounce, well below the day's highs but up from Monday's close of \$477. Later in New York, gold for delivery this month closed on the Commodity Exchange at \$479.90. Dealers said light profit taking pushed the market lower in the afternoon in a reaction to the recent upsurge, which took the metal up Tuesday morning to a \$490.50 fixing, its highest setting since May 11, 1981. They said confidence in the strong rally weakened after the morning fixing, which was below quoted highs of up to around \$492.50. In New York foreign exchange trading, the dollar rose to 2.3492 Deutsche marks at midsession from the Monday closing of 2.3347.

Over \$1 Billion of Eurobonds Hit the Market

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Just over \$1 billion of Eurobonds were launched Tuesday — six denominated in U.S. dollars and one each in Canadian dollars, guilders and Deutsche marks. The heavy activity in the U.S. dollar sector was pure coincidence, one dealer said. "You see an opportunity and you grab it," he said, noting that the dollar was strengthening while bond prices were rising as short-term interest rates declined. The most noteworthy of the new issues is Coca-Cola's because it bears a coupon of 9 3/4 percent — the first dollar bond to be marketed at a yield of less than 10 percent in more than two years. The \$100-million issue carries a maturity of 3 1/2 years and is priced at par. The issue is callable after 6 1/2 years at a premium of 101 percent of face value. Investors are required to put up 30 percent of the purchase price Feb. 1 and the remainder Aug. 1. Managers said about 70 percent of the issue had been sold by the close of business, and the bonds were quoted at a discount of 1 1/4 points, well within the total 2-percent commission paid to managers. Also noteworthy is the return of the zero-coupon bond, not seen in this market since last summer. The issuer is Chemical Bank, which is offering a nominal \$300 million of serial bonds. Investors can choose to buy paper maturing in one year to 20 years with the purchase price set at from 90 percent of face value for the one-year notes to 14 percent for the 20-year paper. Depending on the maturity chosen, investors can lock in yields ranging from 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 percent. Only \$15 million face value of bonds will be sold for each of the years one through 19 and \$165 million face value will be sold bearing a 20-year maturity. Among the classic issues, a \$50-million deal for Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, the Japanese government-owned utility, sold out shortly after launch and ended the day quoted at a premium of 100%. Its seven-year notes were offered at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life to 5 1/2 years. The actual cost of money to NTT is significantly cheaper than it appears, bankers said, as the utility is using the proceeds to make a swap into yen with an unidentified party at what one banker said was "a very attractive rate." Creditanstalt-Bankverein is also doing a swap, issuing \$100 million of 7 1/2-year paper priced at par and bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent, in exchange for inexpensive floating-rate funds. Investors need to put up only 20 percent of the subscription price Jan. 25. The remainder is due July 26. The issue is callable after 5 1/2 years at 100%. Another bank, Security Pacific National, is raising \$100 million in a four-year issue not related to a swap. The notes, priced at par, bear a coupon of 10 1/4 percent. Investors are asked to pay 25 percent of the purchase price Feb. 1 and the remainder Aug. 3. The World Bank is offering investors \$150 million of five-year notes and \$100 million of 10-year bonds. The notes, bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent, are priced at 99 1/2 to yield 10.45 percent and the bonds at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. Investors are not required to pay for these bonds until April 6. The World Bank is also offering 200 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent. However, these are priced at a discount of 99 to yield investors 7.39 percent. A 50-million-DM private placement for H.J. Heinz, launched Monday, was priced at par bearing a coupon of 6 1/4 percent for five years. In the Canadian dollar sector, Swedish Export Credit is offering 50 million dollars of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent. The issue price is expected to be set at par when final terms are set later this month. Completing Tuesday's announcements was Eurofina's seven-year private placement of 50 million guilders priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent.

U.S. to Boost Farm Export Credits

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan, criticizing "unfair" trade practices by the European Community, announced a \$250-million expansion Tuesday of a credit program that he said should increase U.S. farm exports by \$1 billion this year. In a speech to the American Farm Bureau Federation, the president also said he would go ahead Jan. 24 with his "payment-in-kind" plan to raise farm prices by offering government-held surplus grain and cotton to farmers who reduced planted acreage. Referring to European farm subsidies, Mr. Reagan said he was extending the \$300-million export credit program by \$250 million to "eventually bring an end to such practices." The added money will go into a plan combining interest-free direct credits with government guarantees of private credits, lowering interest rates on purchases by foreign customers. Mr. Reagan also criticized Japan for erecting barriers to U.S. beef and citrus exports. He said he would raise the latter problem when he confers with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan in Washington next week. Concerning trade policies by the European Community and Japan, the president declared: "I want to say now, and other countries should take notice, we expect fair access to international agricultural markets." He noted that U.S. and EC officials were discussing agricultural trade in a three-day meeting that opened Tuesday in Washington. U.S. officials at those talks said both sides were anxious for com-

CURRENCY RATES

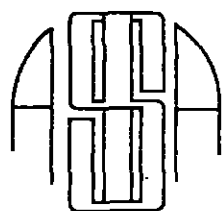
Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 11, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Gld.	S.P.	S.F.	D.M.
Amsterdam	2.2885	4.049	118.42	38.765	0.1918	17.815	5.609	134.43	31.24
Bremen (a)	46.83	72.22	19.645	6.34	2.42	17.815	22.957	5.572	32.34
Frankfurt	2.2825	3.672	118.42	38.765	0.1918	17.815	5.609	134.43	31.24
London (a)	1.5078	—	3.6779	14.008	2.111.10	4.6881	72.315	10.198	12.9571
Milan	1,245.45	2,176.00	575.70	203.10	—	571.42	29.37	708.20	142.98
New York	—	1.281	0.2544	0.15	0.074	0.2648	0.0314	0.0181	0.1225
Paris	6.487	18.41	283.43	—	4.729	254.90	14.4175	345.18	80.29
Zurich	1,091.2	3,030.4	82.34	29.045	1.434	74.65	4.1912	—	23.75
1 ECU	0.777	0.2223	2.2878	0.4837	1.21500	2.2863	44.9777	1.8774	0.2496
1 SDR	1.109	0.26339	2.5932	7.3546	1.49324	2.8438	51.0383	2.1294	0.1431

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Gld.	S.P.	S.F.	D.M.
Swiss	0.9968	1.0076	0.2292	0.0001	0.0001	34.275	0.4838	0.0001	0.0001
Australian	0.8028	0.8028	0.0044	0.0001	0.0001	27.810	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Japanese yen	0.008	0.008	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
South African rand	0.007	0.007	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Canadian \$	0.71	0.71	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Danish krone	0.131	0.131	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
French franc	0.004	0.004	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Irish pound	0.012	0.012	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Portuguese escudo	0.002	0.002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Spanish peseta	0.016	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Swedish krona	0.013	0.013	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Thai baht	0.025	0.025	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

1 SDR = 1.0000 SDR
1 SDR = 1.0000 SDR

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U.S. Insurance Agents Are Going Electronic

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK — Tom Reardon, an independent insurance agent in Oyster Bay, New York, communicates these days with Travelers Corp., one of the insurance companies he represents, by computer. "With the computer," he said, "we can issue auto policies the day after the person comes in, we can send messages to the company and we can give instantaneous quotations."

Mr. Reardon's agency, Reardon-Raplee-Lindner & Mehlman, has spent about \$45,000 for computer equipment, but he thinks that it has been money well spent.

"If we didn't have it, it would have probably necessitated hiring someone else," he said. "We have saved thousands of hours worth of work and thousands of dollars. And it's impressive for your customers."

Thousands of independent insurance agents such as Mr. Reardon are beginning to link up by computer with the property and casualty insurers whose policies they sell. Although some major insurance companies have long had computerization at their headquarters and some large national insurance brokerage firms have long used stand-alone computers for internal functions, the independents have been slow to purchase the equipment necessary to communicate electronically with insurers.

The costs of such two-way communications equipment are high, and there have been difficulties in establishing links through a single computer system at the offices of the 60,000 or so independent agents and brokers, known in the industry as "producers," who may sell automobile, homeowner and other policies of 10 or more insurers.

Indeed, many insurance executives say it probably will be the end of the decade before computers are widely used in the field. "The technology is there," said Richard J. Kasyanski, director of research of the Independent Insurance Agents of America, a national agents association, "but right now the insurance industry is not very sophisticated with automation."

Nonetheless, with the independents awash in costly paperwork, automation is starting to spread throughout the industry, spurred by multimillion-dollar efforts on the part of the insurers.

These efforts are occurring in two broad categories: computerized systems established or fostered individually by some of the top 20 insurance companies and, over the longer run, standardized or compatible programs created by groups within the industry.

According to specialists in the field, there are more than 60 insurer-producer linkage systems operated by vendors or, in a relatively few cases, by subsidiaries of insurance companies.

These linkages are providing such things as premium quotations on new commercial and personal policies, detailed rating information, changes on endorsements to existing policies and claim and accounting data.

For instance, the system operated by Travelers is working well, the company says, but it will be some time before the savings it generates start to show up on the bottom line.

"We have a long way to go before we can see these efficiencies have an effect on the cost of the product," said M. Norman Kemp, vice president for corporate marketing at Travelers. "So much depends on the volume of business that is able to be dealt with."

Because many independent agents cannot afford such systems, which cost from under \$10,000 to more than \$100,000, insurance companies are providing all sorts of financial incentives as a spur to computerization.

Insurers are hesitant to describe what incentives they provide for what they call "proprietary" reasons. But the incentives are known to include the purchase or lease of terminals and programming material for producers by insurance companies and the lending of funds to acquire computer equipment. The quid pro quo, of course, is that these producers will direct all—or at least a larger percentage—of their business to the insurer that provided help.

In addition to the electronic relationship being promoted by individual companies, there are a number of joint efforts under way to create networks that would enable producers to tie into the systems of many companies.

For example, two industry organizations—the Insurance Institute for Research and the Agency-Company Operations Research and Development Corp.—have merged into IIR-ACORD Inc. The role of this management entity will be to help develop an effective multiple-company interconnection for insurance agencies through which the methods of communication will be standardized.

Another planned effort bringing together a group of insurers for computerization purposes took place last month in Atlanta, where 13 companies met to consider the combined operation of a data-communications system.

Known as Agency Management Systems, or AMS, it has been owned for the past three years by Commercial Union Insurance Co., which is proposing to sell it to a group of insurers that will provide linkages between all of their computers and producers around the United States. A verbal agreement among five of these companies already has been reached and negotiations are being held to make the arrangement formal.



A computer terminal in use at Reardon-Raplee-Lindner & Mehlman, an insurance agency in Oyster Bay, New York.

Phillips Expects Help With Reserve Problem

(Continued from Page 9)

its stock by Mesa Petroleum, had hired the First Boston Corp. as a financial adviser to seek a high price from another company. Before Phillips' bid was announced Friday, the investment banking firm had approached several other oil companies, including Mobil, Texaco and Gulf Oil.

As of June 30, General American, based in Houston, said it had proved oil reserves of 80.4 million barrels, with 56.3 million barrels in the United States and 24.1 million barrels in Canada. A relatively small oil exploration and production company, its largest reserves are in the Gulf of Mexico, Texas and the Overthrust Belt region of the Rocky Mountains.

Phillips said those oil reserves, combined with General American's natural gas reserves of 519.4 billion cubic feet (15.6 billion cubic meters), will increase its own domestic oil and gas reserves by 16 percent. In addition, Phillips said, General American's 2.1 million acres (840,000 hectares) of undeveloped oil and gas leaseholdings in the United States will expand its undeveloped domestic acreage by 26 percent. General American has another 500,000 undeveloped acres abroad.

Despite the long-term benefits of larger domestic reserves, analysts say, General American will do little to lift Phillips' earnings this year. In an effort to lessen costs last year, Phillips shut down its Kansas City refinery, reduced the number of its employees by 12 percent and initiated other economies, but its business has continued to suffer.

For the three months ended Sept. 30, Phillips reported net income of \$131.6 million, or 86 cents a share, down 32 percent from \$192.3 million, or \$1.26, the year earlier. Revenues inched up to \$4 billion from \$3.9 billion.

For the same period, General American's earnings increased 25 percent to \$15.7 million, or 62 cents a share, from \$12.6 million, or 60 cents. Revenues slipped to \$85 million from \$89 million.

For Phillips, however, the acquisition, combined with its discovery in California, comes after years of frustration in attempting to build reserves. At the end of 1981, the company said, its total proved worldwide oil reserves were 916 million barrels; in 1978, the reserves totaled 1.4 billion barrels.

At the same time, the company's exploration budget mushroomed. Among the largest of the company's foreign production areas, moreover, is the North Sea off Norway, where it has been producing oil for more than 15 years. But that area, the Ekofisk Field, reached peak production in 1980, and Phillips reported that the amount of oil it produced there would decline each year if it confined itself to conventional drilling.

Last year, the company said it planned to begin attempts to retrieve more oil from Ekofisk by pumping water into the oil-bearing cavities underground. But that project has been delayed. Before its agreement to buy General American, analysts had predicted a severe reduction in Phillips' worldwide production levels by 1985 unless the "waterflood" project was begun at Ekofisk.

Major Banks to Create Institute To Monitor World Debt Problems

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Senior officials from 35 Western and Japanese banks decided Tuesday to establish an international institute to monitor debt problems in borrower nations in an effort to avoid the kind of world liquidity crisis of the past year.

After two days of private meetings, bank officials from Europe, Japan and the Americas voted to create an agency to be incorporated as the Institute for International Finance. The bankers set up committees to find a permanent site for the institute in Washington and people to run it, and to establish operating procedures and membership requirements.

The bankers said they would meet in March in Zurich to further develop the idea. The group, headed by William S. Ogden, vice chairman of Chase Manhattan, met earlier in Britain and New York.

A spokesman for the bankers said the institute, to be open to lending institutions from throughout the world, would "cooperate with borrowing nations to promote the collection and dissemination of information concerning their financial situations, development plans, economic policies and existing and prospective foreign exchange obligations."

This information would be made available to institute members to help them assess the credit-worthiness of borrowing countries. The bankers said they would also make the information available to governments and multilateral lending agencies when this was deemed appropriate.

The bankers chose to include representatives from what is widely believed to be the world's most indebted country: Three Brazilian banks signed on as charter members. Other charter members include 10 U.S. banks, four banks each from Britain, Canada and Japan, three banks each from West Germany and Switzerland and two each from France and Italy.

Many international monetary figures, such as the International Monetary Fund director, Jacques de Larosiere, and the U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, have criticized Western bankers for contributing to the international debt crisis by not coordinating their lending policies.

Bank of America, the world's largest commercial bank, said in an unrelated report Tuesday that global economic growth in 1983 would be "slow and halting," barely more than 2 percent, in part because of the heavy debt burden of a number of semi-industrial and developing countries.

Bank of America said that Eastern Europe, where several nations face severe external debt problems, is in a serious downturn and no improvement is expected in 1983. The report also said that large external debt burdens of many countries in Latin America will force them to focus on restructuring their output, spending and foreign trade patterns.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan	Mitsubishi	1982	1981
6 Months			
Revenue	7,784,000	7,467,000	
Profits	14,400	16,590	

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION USD100,000,000 11% NOTES SERIES 'U' DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1987
Pursuant to Section 3 of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of November 1, 1982 we advise the exchange date in respect of the above issue is March 22nd, 1983.
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Court Counters Lloyd's Action Against Posgate

Restated
LONDON — Ian Posgate won a court battle Tuesday against the decision by the committee of Lloyd's of London to suspend him indefinitely as an underwriter. The British news agency Press Association said.

Mr. Posgate was suspended from underwriting after Alexander & Alexander Services of New York made allegations against him and four directors of Alexander Howden Group, which A&A acquired last year.

In September, A&A filed a lawsuit charging that, from 1975 until last May, \$5.5 million was removed from Howden and used in part for the benefit of the four directors and Mr. Posgate. A&A alleged that some of the money was used to buy works of art for Mr. Posgate.

The court said that, in view of the seriousness of the allegations, the committee was entitled to take "drastic and immediate action" but that "in our judgment there was no power in the committee to require the suspension of Mr. Posgate in such a manner as would amount to suspending him as a member of Lloyd's."

The Press Association said, however, that the decision did not automatically entitle Mr. Posgate to return to underwriting.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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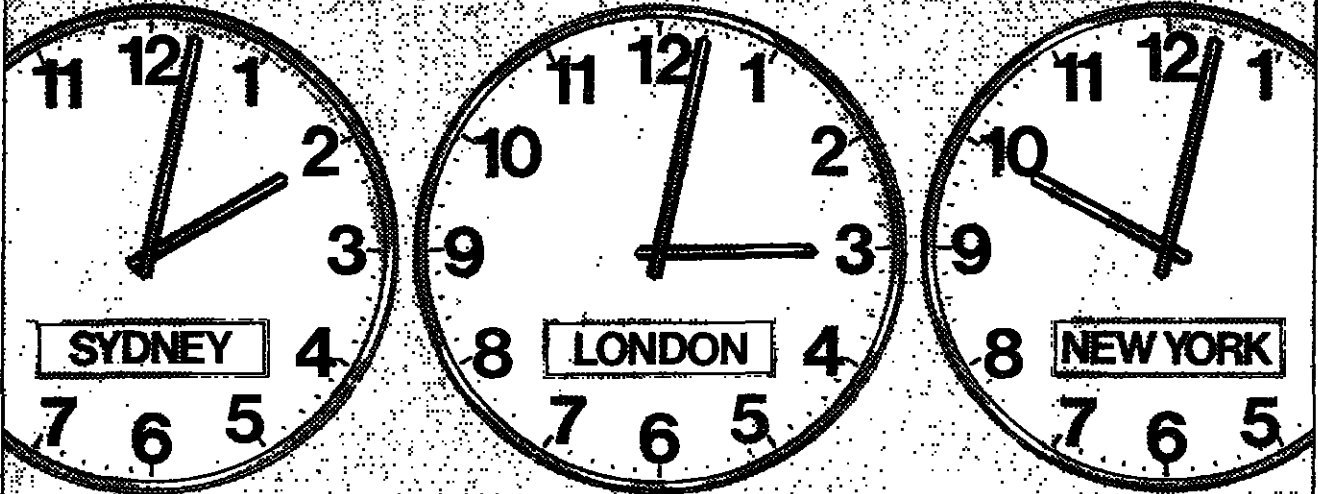
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\$62,500,000

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
25 15% UNIV 1.04	4.4	9	185	22%	22%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
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27 22% UNIV 1.44	5.6	7	222	22%	22%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
28 22% UNIV 1.44	5.6	7	222	22%	22%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
29 22% UNIV 1.44	5.6	7	222	22%	22%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
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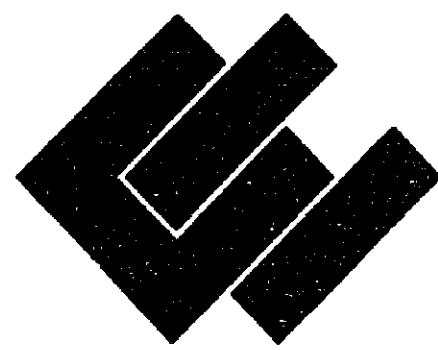
Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	8 1/2%	5 3/4%	2 - 2 1/2%	10 7/8 - 11
2 M.	8 1/2%	5 3/4%	2 1/2 - 2 3/4%	10 7/8 - 11
3 M.	8 1/2%	5 3/4%	2 1/2 - 2 3/4%	10 7/8 - 11
6 M.	8 1/2%	5 3/4%	2 1/2 - 2 3/4%	10 7/8 - 11
9 M.	8 1/2%	5 3/4%	2 1/2 - 2 3/4%	10 7/8 - 11
12 M.	8 1/2%	5 3/4%	2 1/2 - 2 3/4%	10 7/8 - 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Cet emprunt ayant été entièrement souscrit, le présent avis est publié à titre d'information seulement.



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SPORTS

Zurbriggen Ski Leader; McKinney Victor



One eye on the title: Firmin Zurbriggen racing Tuesday in Adelboden, Switzerland.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ADELBODEN, Switzerland — Firmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland took the lead in the World Cup ski slalom here Tuesday. Swiss skiers took the top three places in the race, which was held on a rock-hard track in brilliant sunshine.

Zurbriggen clocked a total of 2 minutes and 24.94 seconds for the two heats, edging teammate Max Julien, who had a combined 2:25.19, and Jacques Lüthy, whose total was 2:25.32.

In Davos, meanwhile, Tamara McKinney of the United States won a women's cup slalom on a steep slope so icy and hard that power drills had to be used to anchor the gates.

In fourth spot after the first of two runs, McKinney posted the fastest time in the second for an aggregate of 1:25.26.

Second was World Cup leader Erika Hess of Switzerland, who, with a total time of 1:25.40, launched a successful comeback after recovering from last month's knee surgery.

Yugoslavia's Bojan Kizjaj and Jure Franko finished fourth and fifth, respectively, in the men's competi-

tion, while Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein was sixth. Switzerland had five skiers in the top 10, with Thomas Burger placing ninth and Hans Pieren 10th. In general, the men's slalom was a bit easier than the women's, with the men's race being a 10-hour bus journey here.

But the organizers could hardly be blamed for the unfortunate scheduling that has been forced on them by the lack of snow in a number of the traditional venues. Events have had to be switched to find raceable tracks.

Perrine Pelen of France was clocked in 1:25.73 for third in the women's slalom. Christine Cooper of the United States finished fourth in 1:25.79.

McKinney's victory over the 400-meter (1,320-foot) course, which had a vertical drop of 140 meters, gave her 117 points in the overall cup standings, leaving her in second place, eight points behind Hess.

Cooper's showing gave her a total of 67 points and fifth place overall, one point behind Irene Epple of West Germany. Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein was fifth Tuesday, giving her 111 points and third place overall.

Hess had played it safe Sunday and Monday, staying away from cup supergiant slaloms at Verbier, in which McKinney won a third and a fourth. "I was a bit afraid about testing the knee," Hess said after Tuesday's event. "But it went better than I expected."

McKinney's victory was her second of the season on the cup circuit.

Men's Giant Slalom
1. Firmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, (1:16.56 - 1:08.38) 2:24.94 minutes.
2. Max Julien, Switzerland, (1:16.40 - 1:08.79) 2:25.19.
3. Jacques Lüthy, Switzerland, (1:16.70 - 1:09.23) 2:25.93.
4. Bojan Kizjaj, Yugoslavia, (1:16.86 - 1:09.15) 2:26.01.
5. Jure Franko, Yugoslavia, (1:16.64 - 1:09.41) 2:26.05.
6. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, (1:16.72 - 1:09.48) 2:26.20.
7. More Girardelli, Luxembourg, (1:16.89 - 1:09.42) 2:26.31.
8. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, (1:17.48 - 1:09.27) 2:26.75.
9. Thomas Burger, Switzerland, (1:17.48 - 1:09.27) 2:26.75.
10. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, (1:17.38 - 1:09.50) 2:26.88.
11. Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:27.18.
12. Hannes Eder, Austria, 2:27.45.
13. Torstein Johansson, Sweden, 2:28.74.
14. Werner Sailer, Austria, 2:28.84.
15. Ivano Camanzi, Italy, 2:29.02.
16. Paolo Tassinari, Italy, 2:29.02.
17. Renato Luzzati, West Germany, 2:29.72.

Women's Slalom
1. Tamara McKinney, U.S., (1:25.26 - 1:25.73) 2:51.99.
2. Erika Hess, Switzerland, (1:25.40 - 1:25.79) 2:51.19.
3. Perrine Pelen, France, (1:25.73 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
4. Christine Cooper, U.S., (1:25.79 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
5. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, (1:25.79 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
6. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, (1:25.79 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
7. Petra Wenzel, Liechtenstein, (1:25.79 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
8. Paulette Mognati, Italy, (1:25.79 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
9. Maria Eder, West Germany, (1:25.79 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
10. Karin Buder, Austria, (1:25.79 - 1:25.79) 2:51.52.
11. Maria Rosa Quarla, Italy, 2:51.52.
12. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 2:51.52.
13. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 2:51.52.
14. Paolo Tassinari, Italy, 2:51.52.
15. Renato Luzzati, West Germany, 2:51.52.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess 725 points.
2. McKinney 117.
3. Hanni Wenzel 111.
4. Irene Epple 67.
5. Cooper 67.
6. Erika Hess 117.
7. Maria Eder 54.
8. Pelen 48.
9. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 45.
10. Kronbichler 37.

MEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Zurbriggen 103 points.
2. Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, and Pe-

Style Unrewarded: The French Enigma

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Marvellous friends of sport, the French.

They have given so much and taken so little in return. Their history bears witness to Baron Pierre de Coubertin's creed: "Not the winning, but the taking part."

Yvonne. In soccer, as in the Olympics, French vision and grand design painted the canvas of international play. Their things worth winning originated in French minds, but they themselves invariably leave the silver pots and gold medals to others.

No Frenchman's hand ever held aloft a World Cup (which was, until Brazil's third victory retired it, the Jules Rimet Trophy). Led by Just Fontaine's record 13 goals in 1958, the French finished third.

So near yet so far — as the finest team in French history failed even to qualify for the next tournament finals, a decline shrugged off by the newspaper *"l'Equipe"* as "triste fin d'une illusion."

The illusion spurs them still. In 1978, the adventurous French won many a heart but no prize — although many swear that the penalty awarded against them to host Argentina in Buenos Aires was a fix.

Then, wonderful semifinals last year, the "Brazil of Europe," they returned home with a hospital case in the fouled Patrick Battiston and no medal to prove the magnificence of their efforts.

Style without reward.
So it is with the European soccer championship, alias the Nations' Cup. France has yet to win Henri Delaunay's championship, although it may expect deliverance when the 1984 finals are held on home soil.

And although Gabriel Hanot, a former international player and soccer editor of *l'Equipe*, provided the impetus of the European Cup for champion clubs, his compatriots have yet to win any of the three major club competitions.

Perhaps the French still treat the game as a game — still approach it with *laissez faire*, with a flourish in their boots?

Or perhaps there's something brittle about their artistry, something we may love to watch but that hardened professional opponents will go to extremes to destroy?

Or is the failure in the French temperament? The quintessential Gallic flavor of recent times has been embodied by Dominique Rocheteau and Michel Platini, exquisite talents so easily and regularly broken even in the undemanding physical reaches of the French league.

Rocheteau is the wayward prince of modern times, on his day a goal-scoring par excellence but more often sidelined by injury. His talent flickers; a malador's swerve, a thoroughbred's turn of pace, a marksman's aim — and then it is gone, evaporated into thin air or a hospital ward.

Platini's midfield invention, his renowned free-kicks that bend the flight of a ball the way Uri Geller claimed to bend spoons, has endured slightly better. He has hypnotized us during two World Cups, and naturally the French have lost him to Italy.

Platini signed on with Juventus last summer, joining Poland's Zbigniew Boniek and the nucleus of Italy's World Cup side.

Immediately we wondered at the chemistry: Could so brittle a French talent create in the ultradefensive Italian game? Could his will or his bones stay whole?

The first season is yet young, but Juve's all-star cast is faltering behind Roma and Verona in the Italian championship. The Juventus camp is wracked by disputes centering on the inability of Platini and Boniek to instantly repay their huge salaries.

There is time yet for French virtuosity to shrug off the Italian suspicion, time to win, perhaps, the European Cup for Juventus. Anyway, Platini may be better off in Milan than back home with St. Etienne, where he and Rocheteau and a good many other kindred spirits began their careers.

For if any French club came close to a European title, it has been St. Etienne.

In 1976, it lost the European Cup final on a penalty to Bayern Munich.

A year later, it came within a hair's breadth of knocking out the eventual winner, Liverpool.

And under the guise of irascible guidance of Robert Herbin, the greatest dominated France by winning the national championship four times and the knock-out cup three.

Herbin's era, the illusion he created in a harsh industrial town 240 miles south of Paris, ended this week.

He was sacked Monday, and is now hanging over a golden handshake said to be worth nearly a half-million dollars.

The sacking was inevitable. Not because the

wonderful team of the mid-70s, in which the muscular Dominique Bathenay brilliantly protected the finesse of Platini, has flown. Not even just because St. Etienne's industry has hit hard times and its team is floundering.

No, it was because of the slush fund. Everyone, even the French, have their scandals. The St. Etienne affair and its political ramifications have preoccupied sporting attention for a year now, and revelations of under-the-counter expense accounts and payments to players have, inevitably, followed Platini across the Italian border.

He denies all, but Roger Rocher, the St. Etienne president deposed by the scandal, has not tired of dragging as many people down with him as he can.

Herbin, the trainer who failed to support his long term president when the chips were down, is one.

"The slush fund was used to pay players extra money at the request of general manager Pierre Garomnaire and the trainer, Herbin," said the fallen president. "Herbin had long been running into trouble. I warned him for months that he ought to put his private life in order, but he took no notice. I can't be responsible for him any more."

And so, after 11 years, goes Herbin. The club, officially washing its hands of the scandal ("If former officials are to be condemned it is up to the courts"), gives other reasons for Herbin's dismissal. "He put his personal interests before the club," says Chairman Paul Bresy. "He refused to make sacrifices even though the club is still wrestling with major financial difficulties."

Besides, the chairman notes, at other European clubs the trainer or manager stays only four or five years: "Herbin seems to have become immobilized."

Also, for a decade, success settled around St. Etienne — until, in the wake of hidden bonuses, came the attention of income tax inspectors.

It seems, old friend, your soccer has been played from the back pocket as much as from the heart.

Maybe you haven't been quite so giving as we thought; maybe, like Italy, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Greece and wherever we cast our eyes, the sport is shrouded with financial chicanery.

But at least on the field the French are still playing the game.

We've heard the accusations. Time now to block off our ears, open our eyes and say, *Vive la France!*

ROB HUGHES

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Dominique Rocheteau, left, beating Austrian Roland Hattenberger to the ball in a World Cup match last summer.

Martin to Manage Yankees 3d Time

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Billy Martin on Monday was named manager of the New York Yankees for the third time. Owner George Steinbrenner said Martin had been given a multiyear contract and would be managing the club this season, succeeding Clyde King.

Terms of Martin's contract were not announced. He had three years left on a \$250,000-per-year, five-year contract when he was fired by the Oakland A's Oct. 20.

It is the eighth managerial job for Martin since 1969 and the 10th change of leadership for the Yankees since Steinbrenner bought the club 10 years ago.

Martin's previous two stints as Yankee manager were from Aug. 1, 1975, through July 1978 and from July 18, 1979, through the remainder of that season.

Martin, a star second baseman with the Yankees in the 1950s, ended his first Yankee tenure by resigning under pressure after saving of Steinbrenner and outfielder Reggie Jackson. "They deserve each other — one's a born liar, the other's convicted," the reference was to Steinbrenner's conviction on a campaign-finance charge during the Nixon administration.

He returned as manager in 1979, but was fired that October shortly after a fight between Martin and a marshallman salesman in a hotel lobby in Bloomington, Minnesota.

Martin managed the A's for the last three years, taking them to the American League playoffs in 1981. But Oakland sank to fifth place in 1982, 25 games behind western-division champion California.

Martin also managed the Detroit Tigers, Minnesota Twins and Texas Rangers, winning divisional championships with the Tigers and the Twins.

Steinbrenner had used three managers in 1982, starting with Bob Lemon, replacing him two weeks into the season with Gene Michael and then turning to King as the team stumbled.

Martin began his managerial career in 1968 with Denver of the Pacific Coast League. A year later the Twins hired him and he took them to the American League West championship. But conflicts with the front office caused him to be fired, and in 1970 he was out of baseball.

Detroit hired him in 1971, and a year later the Tigers won the East Division title. But with the team in third place the next year, Martin was fired on Sept. 1. A week later he was hired by Texas, and guided the Rangers to a surprising second-place finish in 1974. On July 30, 1975, with the Rangers below .500 and in fourth place, Martin was fired again.

He was out of work only 10 days. On Aug. 1, Steinbrenner hired him for the Yankees, beginning a stormy relationship that often has resembled a soap opera.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Navratilova Routs Hanika in Final

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova crushed Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, 6-1, 6-1, to win a women's grand prix tennis tournament here Monday night.

Hanika, ranked 10th in the world and seeded sixth here, had beaten Navratilova in two of their last four meetings, but the world's top-ranked player took control of the match from the outset.

Fitting on 73 percent of her opening-serve first serves, Navratilova consistently took the advantage at the net and punished Hanika with backhands and overhead smashes. Hanika managed only four points on her own serve in the final set, in which she was broken three times.

Coach of NFL Eagles Resigns

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philadelphia Eagle Coach Dick Vermeil, saying he was "emotionally burned out" after seven seasons in the National Football League, resigned late Monday and was replaced by Marion Campbell, the team's defensive co-ordinator.

The Eagles were 3-6 in the strike-shortened 1982 season, their worst record since they went 4-10 in 1976. Vermeil's first year as an NFL head coach after a successful two years at UCLA. Philadelphia was 5-9 in 1977 and 9-8 in 1978.

Vermeil's best season was 1979-80, when the 12-4 Eagles went to Super Bowl XV, where they lost to the Oakland Raiders. Two more winning seasons — 14-3 and 10-7 — preceded the 1982 decline.

Boxer Ayala Indicted for Assault

PATERSON, New Jersey (AP) — A Passaic County grand jury indicted boxer Tony Ayala Jr., 19, late Monday for an alleged Jan. 1 sexual assault on a West Paterson woman. The indictment further clouded the future of the World Boxing Association's top-ranked junior middleweight, who is serving 18 years of probation after pleading guilty to assaulting a woman in December 1978 in San Antonio, Texas.

Monday's indictment included charges of burglary, aggravated sexual assault, making a threat to kill and two counts of possession of a weapon for unlawful purposes. Ayala remained jailed here in lieu of \$50,000 bail.

Sam Millspaugh, district attorney of Bexar County, where San Antonio is located, has said he wants Ayala to return to Texas to serve 10 years in prison for having violated his probation. But Ayala has hired a Texas state legislator as his attorney, a move that could delay until July an attempt to bring the boxer back for a probation revocation hearing.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE				NY Isles			
Chicago	22	16	4	109	142	48	
Minnesota	21	12	9	177	158	51	
St. Louis	14	24	4	133	172	34	
Detroit	10	23	11	136	188	31	
Toronto	10	21	4	144	200	26	
WATKINS CONFERENCE				Boston			
Edmonton	22	13	8	225	172	54	
Winnipeg	12	19	4	144	172	48	
Calgary	16	21	3	174	182	37	
Vancouver	14	19	9	151	188	37	
Los Angeles	14	21	5	152	179	33	
WATKINS CONFERENCE				New Jersey			
Philadelphia	26	12	2	187	148	56	
Pittsburgh	22	14	4	172	142	48	
Washington	19	14	4	172	142	48	
Atlanta	14	21	5	152	179	33	
Carolina	14	21	5	152	179	33	

NBA Leaders

SCORING				TEAM DEFENSE				
G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg	G	FG	Avg	
Danbury, Uth.	22	23	210	67.8	37	232	97.8	
English, Den.	22	23	189	165.4	34	224	100.0	
Garvin, Den.	22	23	189	165.4	34	207	94.3	
Thess, Chi.	33	235	182	86.6				
Wongwasthe, Den.	36	237	211	89.6	New York	33	130.9	71.9
Walton, Phil.	36	237	211	89.6	Washington	33	122.4	18.0
Bird, Bos.	34	232	150	79.7	Milwaukee	36	146.2	100.1
Griffith, Uth.	34	248	70	79.2	32	164.7	108.4	
King, N.Y.	34	247	70	79.2	New Jersey	35	158.0	102.3
Ketner, Del.	33	264	171	75.0	27	127.5	102.7	
Clava, Phil.	32	290	143	72.2	Seattle	35	39.5	102.7
Pres, Chi.	29	248	135	65.9	23	261	100.0	
Ketner, Del.	34	234	79	72.3	Portland	37	381.5	102.1
Cammons, S.D.	36	248	125	61.1	32	238.0	102.6	
Smart, G.S.	35	267	131	74.6	29	157.8	102.6	
Thomson, S.A.	35	267	131	74.6	29	157.8	102.6	
Correll, G.S.	33	297	123	71.7	21	217.0	108.3	
					27	170.0	108.3	
REBOUNDING								
G	FG	FT	Tot	Avg	G	FG	Tot	Avg
Alphone, Phil.	35	144	303	51.6	31	141	301	112.0
Williams, Phil.	35	144	303	47.7	128	38	420	112.9
Laubmeyer, Del.	38	143	329	47.2	128	38	420	112.9
Bird, Bos.	36	141	319	47.2	128	38	420	112.9
Roundfield, A.H.	33	122	264	38.6	117	33	499	117.0
Sala, Mo.	34	88	240	34.4	115	33	499	117.0
Williams, S.A.	34	107	287	41.1	114	36	448.6	124.6
L.Smith, G.S.	33	157	195	32.7	107			
Greenwood, Chi.	36	156	255	35.0	10.6			

